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Massachusetts Returns

United States Senator (Complete)

*Lodge (R)	721,069
Casey (D)	640,357

Governor (Complete)

*Saltonstall (R)	757,847
Putnam (D)	628,866

Lieutenant Governor (1,788 Out of 1,842 Precincts)

*Cahill (R)	697,396
Carr (D)	578,987

Secretary of State (1,788 Precincts)

*Cook (R)	658,603
*Buckley, T. (D)	648,611

State Treasurer (1,788 Precincts)

Hurley (D)	634,764
Curtis (R)	622,060

State Auditor (1,788 Precincts)

*Buckley, T. (D)	648,611
Wood (R)	598,515

Attorney General (1,788 Precincts)

*Bushnell (R)	706,672
Agnew (D)	545,600

*Incumbent.

Ballot Proposals

Birth Control (Complete)

Yes	505,043
No	691,394

Public Policy (361 Out of 487 Precincts)

Yes	146,267
No	48,539

Razor Blades Restricted; Nazis Get 'Allied' Ships

The World's Day—November 4, 1942

Washington: Civilian Razors and Blades Curbed

Razors and razor blades were put under strict production and distribution restrictions by the War Production Board which halted the manufacture of safety razors for civilian use. [Page 9.]

The American Trucking Associations announced it had recruited from the industry two truck regiments wanted by the Army for immediate overseas duty on a vital mission.

The War Production Board announced the appointment of William G. Chandler, a member of the advisory board of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, a chief of the printing and publishing branch.

In Europe: Vichy Hands Over 35 Ships to Nazis

Vichy has given to Germany 35 former Allied merchantmen totaling 120,000 tons now in the French Mediterranean ports, it was asserted by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

An outbreak of bombings in more than half a dozen cities and sections of Unoccupied France, including Vichy itself, was disclosed in reports from the French capital. [Page 7.]

Only 60 Greeks volunteered to go to work in Germany and have turned up in Western Macedonia for transportation, the British Radio reported, adding that the Nazis have launched a large-scale campaign to recruit Greek workers for work in Germany.

A high-ranking Russian clergyman of the Orthodox Church is the first Russian clergyman to take a place in the official Soviet state organization. He has been appointed by the Supreme Soviet to serve on a state committee to report on German atrocities and damage inflicted on Russia.

Fifty Yugoslav hostages were reported in a Reuters dispatch from Switzerland to have been shot by the Germans as a reprisal for the assassination of a German district leader in the German-controlled part of Slovenia.

Frenchmen were asked by the German-controlled Paris Radio to take positions in the German air force, to serve as mechanics and drivers.

Nazi requisitioning in Denmark was seen in new figures published in Sweden showing that a quarter to a third of Danish pigs have disappeared, pork and egg production decreased 45 per cent, and slaughter of cattle increased 30 per cent.

Hungary has rescinded the citizenship of 2,500 German-speaking men who enlisted in the German army, and 18,000 others of German origin who joined the Nazi SS Elite Guard, are expected to lose their citizenship, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland.

Christmas toys were barred by Nazi decree to children of Poles living in the German-incorporated areas of former Poland.

National: Utah Chain Store Tax Defeated

A referendum proposal for a graduated tax on chain stores in Utah was defeated in yesterday's election. The tax would range from $50 to $500 annually on existing units and from $500 to $5,000 annually on new units, based on the number of chain-operated stores.

A plea of guilty to a charge of misprision of treason was entered in Federal Court in New York by Miss Hedwig Engemann, Yorkville grocery store employee, charged with failing to report the activities of Edward John Kerling, one of the Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington. Federal Judge Simon F. Rifkind adjourned sentence until Nov. 18 and ordered a probation report. She faces a maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment

Americas: Spy Ring Details to Be Published

The Inter-American Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, voted to publish a lengthy United States memorandum specifically charging that a Nazi spy ring functioning in Chile had sent detailed military information to Germany and among other things had tried to bribe a diplomat of one American nation to secure information on the Panama Canal. [Page 10.]

The Chilean Government will ask for emergency legislation to combat espionage when a special session of Congress opens Nov. 15, it was learned in Santiago.

Claude G. Bowers, U. S. Ambassador to Chile, was reported to have reiterated President Roosevelt's invitation to Chilean President Rios to visit the United States.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

British Troops Force Rommel Back in Egypt

Pour through break in defenses after Axis tanks quit fight in African desert.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

German defense lines in Egypt have been breached and British tanks and infantry were reported pouring through the gap. They had pushed halfway to El Daba, 32 miles from El Alamein along the coast. At the south end of the line near the Qattara Depression another attack was developing, in which the British Eighth Army captured Deir el Angar Munassib and Himeimat and were continuing their advance.

It would appear that after setting up a stiff defense for six hours on Monday, when General Montgomery launched his main attack a couple of miles west of El Alamein, Field Marshal Rommel's tanks were overborne by the hundreds of tanks thrown into the fray by the British commander. Whereupon the Nazi leader called off his tanks and withdrew to open undefended territory.

Having made a gap in Marshal Rommel's line a few miles inland from the coast, the British were said to have pushed through and wheeled round southward to widen the breach. Only in the north, on the coast, were German detachments reported still holding their ground at the imminent risk of being surrounded and driven to surrender.

One of the main reasons for General Montgomery's success is clearly the strong air support from British and American air forces. These untiring squadrons have kept the Rommel lines continually under attack, bombing supply trains in continuous low-flying attacks that the Nazis cannot prevent. The one German attempt to meet the Allies in the air cost Marshal Rommel 10 planes.

In the Pacific, the Japanese were announced to have landed reinforcements on Guadalcanal—not to the west of the American base, where the American Fleet was on guard, but to the east. While the fresh troops were not believed to be numerous, they necessitate double vigilance from the Americans who are placed between the two detachments of Japanese. The new development may prevent the Americans from immediately continuing the westward advance begun Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men had pushed on six miles beyond Kokoda in the Owen Stanley Range, approaching the village of Oivi on the road to the Japanese base of Buna. The Japanese apparently were offering little resistance. Indeed, the difficulty of their supply problem, in view of the incessant bombing by Allied airmen, has made it almost impossible for them to organize an effective defense.

Rommel Retreats:

British Push Ahead On All Egyptian Front

Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's Army of the Nile has followed up its first victory over General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's tanks by pushing on beyond Sidi Abd el Rahman, 18 miles west of El Alamein on the coastal railroad, forcing the Axis back almost halfway to El Daba from its deepest gain into Egypt.

A British communiqué indicated today that the Eighth Army's offensive has gone into high gear along the whole front. It declared the British also drove back the Germans and Italians at the southern flank of the desert battle zone, capturing the strong points of Deir el Angar Munassib and Himeimat.

In London, one British source declared that "the enemy seems to be in full retreat," and it appeared that General Montgomery had brought into action the greatest striking force of armor and air power yet engaged in the fight for North Africa.

Bacaptured Deir el Angar Mu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allies drive for Buna after taking Kokoda: Page 7.

Saltonstall Is Elected by Big Margin; G. O. P. Gains New Strength by Surge; Vote Voices Demand for Unity in War

Swing to Republicans not considered sign of any dissension in national purpose.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The nation-wide Republican victories do not indicate the slightest weakening in America's will to win the war, although Axis propagandists undoubtedly will attempt to make it appear so, Washington agreed today.

Instead, the G. O. P. victories are believed to disclose a powerful and articulate dissatisfaction among millions of voters on the way the war is being run by the country's majority party. It is apparent that many Republican victories in state and congressional elections can be traced to the popular belief that new men are needed to push the war with all the resources at America's command.

At the same time, political observers here declare that social and economic disturbances caused by the war were responsible for a number of local Republican victories. In addition, the customary off-year reaction against the party in power is thought to have worked to the Democrats' disadvantage.

International Aspect

As had been indicated in the earlier primary elections, the pre-Pearl Harbor record of the candidates appeared to be a determining factor in only a small minority of the cases, and even there they were mixed up with strong local issues.

The election of many new Republicans has, however, made many persons in Washington wonder what effect the election will have on the Administration's postwar international program. Although most Republicans have agreed with their Democratic colleagues that the United States must aid in the establishment of a just international order after the war, the Republican Party as a whole has shown some hesitation over accepting the plans already advanced by such New Dealer thinkers as Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

This latter aspect of the Republican victory seems certain to engage as much official Washington attention as any other.

Even the election of such bitter isolationists as Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, and Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan is not seen here as indicating the slightest lessening in America's martial determination. In some cases, the former isolationists appear to owe their re-election to their long-standing anti-New Deal record, while in others their re-election is attributed to public reaction against efforts to "purge" them. It is pointed out that in many districts the electorate saw eye to eye with their representatives and senators on the matter of keeping out of war and that this has made them unwilling to reject the candidates.

Although it is admittedly dif-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Leverett Saltonstall (R), Re-elected Governor of Massachusetts. Henry C. Lodge, Jr. (R), Re-elected as Senator from Massachusetts. R. E. Baldwin (R), Elected Governor of Connecticut.

Thomas E. Dewey (R), Elected Governor of State of New York. Clare Boothe Luce (R), Elected Representative from Conn. Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Re-elected Representative from N. Y.

Albert J. Hawkes (R), Elected to Senate by New Jersey voters. John W. Bricker (R), Re-elected to Governorship of Ohio. C. Wayland Brooks (R), Re-elected U. S. Senator from Illinois.

Earl A. Warren (R), Elected to Governorship of California. Harold Stassen (R), Re-elected to Governorship of Minnesota. Kenneth Wherry (R), Elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska.

Associated Press; © Bachrach; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

Republicans gain fully 40 seats in House and 11 in Senate plus Governorships.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Republican Party re-emerged from the elections today a powerful political force in national and state government for the first time in 14 years.

The prospect that the final returns will give the Republicans a gain of fully 40 seats in the House and 11 seats in the Senate and will add numerous new Governorships in heretofore impregnable Democratic territory means that the United States resumes in substance as well as theory its two-party system of government.

The Administration, it now seems assured, will still retain control of both houses of Congress but the numerical strength of both parties has now become sufficiently equalized as to put that control under effective scrutiny and constant check.

The general opinion in the Capital is that the significant and nation-wide Republican gains constitute a popular demand for a more rigorous, exacting and competent prosecution of the war.

As approximately 30,000,000 American citizens went to the polls yesterday to exercise their right to shape their wartime government, they accomplished the following results:

The National Trend—It is substantially Republican; certainly it is sufficiently Republican to constitute something more than the normal and expected off-term opposition gains. The Republicans are widening their territory as well as increasing their numerical strength and the advantages which have accrued to them spread throughout the nation, taking in some borderline southern areas, such as Oklahoma where even Senator Josh Lee (D) is apparently losing to his Republican opponent, E. H. Moore of Tulsa.

But it is not a Republican landslide; from present indications it does not approach landslide proportions and President Roosevelt and the Administration have fared much better than did Woodrow Wilson in a wartime election.

The Administration remains in effective control of both Senate and House and it is not at all improbable that this condition will impose a discipline upon the Democratic Congressmen which will give the Administration all the party support it needs. The Republican Party is at the same time committed to back the President in every essential measure needed to win the war.

Increased Responsibility

Perhaps the most important and constructive effect of the elections is to restore the Republican Party to a position in which it can produce influence as well as talk; with greater influence will have to go greater responsibility. The result is that the two-party system of government in the United States begins functioning in fact as well as theory for the first time since 1930.

Not since Herbert Hoover's victory in 1928 has the Republican Party had control in Congress. It lost that control in the middle of the Hoover Administration in 1930 and since 1932 the G. O. P. figuratively has hardly had enough votes in Congress to scrape up a good winning ball team.

Today the Republican Party cannot often determine national policy but it will be able greatly to influ-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Senator Lodge's victory over Casey and the Connecticut overturn two N. E. features.

By the New England Election Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

The bulky margin by which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was returned to the Massachusetts State House contributed one of the surprises of yesterday's elections in New England.

Even more striking however in the Republican surge proved the overturn in Connecticut, where the Republicans ousted a Democratic Governor and five sitting Congressmen.

On the other hand, Rhode Island, which is bordered only by Massachusetts and Connecticut, produced an exactly opposite trend. The voters of Rhode Island not only kept in their major Democratic office holders, but gave them bigger majorities than at the last election.

A third woman was sent to Congress from New England when Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce (R) a novice in politics, was elected by a Connecticut district on her first try. Mrs. Luce, who is the wife of Henry Luce, Editor of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, made the race in her own right as a successful playwright, author, and war correspondent.

Mrs. Rogers Another

Previously another New England woman, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, won distinction by becoming one of the two New England Representatives in Congress to have no opposition for re-election. Vermont yesterday gave women the right to sit on juries.

The New England delegation in the House at Washington for the next two years will consist of 22 Republicans and six Democrats. In the present Congress the lineup is 16 Republicans and 13 Democrats.

This represents a gain of six Republican seats. The Democrats lost one some time ago through a Republican-managed redistricting in Massachusetts, which had to drop one seat because of falling behind the population quota.

Five Republican seats were picked up in Connecticut yesterday, where previously the Republicans held but one. Now they have all six. The Republicans also won one seat from the democrats in Massachusetts in the 8th district yesterday.

Both the Republicans and the Democrats held what they had from New England in the Senate. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, obtained an easier victory than anticipated over his militant rival, Representative Joseph E. Casey.

In New Hampshire Styles Bridges won by 25,000 over Francis P. Murphy, former Republican Governor who switched to the Democratic party last year. The third race of yesterday saw Democratic Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island ahead by 38,000.

The single change in Governorships in New England was that occurring in Connecticut through Raymond E. Baldwin's win over Democratic Robert A. Hurley. Back in 1938 Mr. Baldwin broke through a series of Democratic administrations, dating to 1930, by his first election as Governor.

J. Howard McGrath, Democratic Governor of Rhode Island, was re-elected by 40,000, and William H. Wills, Republican Governor of Vermont, by 32,000. The closest of the five Governorship races came in New Hampshire, where Gov. Robert O. Blood, Republican, won by 7,500.

Maine in September re-elected a Republican Governor and Senator, and elected three Republican Congressmen.

What Next for Allied Forces and Japan?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Our position in the Solomon Islands has been saved for the moment by withdrawal of the Japanese fleet northward. In the lull which succeeds the anxiety and uncertainty of the fighting period questions are being raised which could lead to a reassessment of our basic global strategy and which might shift policy emphasis from Atlantic to Pacific.

These questions arise out of an appreciation of two things; first, what the loss of the Solomons foothold would have meant to our whole position in the Pacific, and, second, the narrowness by which the loss was averted.

In retrospect it can be realized now that because of the amount of force both sides had brought to bear in the Solomons by late October it had become in a very real sense the key to the Pacific. With heavy forces committed, a complete victory would have meant both capture of the island position and the routing and scattering of the mobile forces of the defeated side.

Such a defeat for us would have meant losing the supply line to Australia, exposing Australia and New Zealand to siege without any serious prospect of relief, exposing Hawaii to flank as well as frontal attack, driving American naval and air forces back on their home bases. In such a situation Japan would have been free to attack India, China or Siberia when it suited it. In short Japan could have been very close to securing a firm grip on all Asia had Japanese naval forces in the Solomons routed the smaller American fleet which was interposed.

Heavy American Losses

Japan has so far failed in achieving any such clear victory over American forces. But that failure has been by the narrowest of margins, and been bought by us at the price of three of our newest heavy cruisers and two of our big aircraft carriers, leaving us only three of our original seven carriers still afloat.

These losses are a measure of the determination with which the Navy threw itself into the effort to stem the Japanese southward

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Strategy in Pacific

New strategic factors affect the war in the Pacific.

Their broad relation to global strategy is discussed by Mr. Harsch, now back in Washington after his extensive war reporting in the Far East.

The immediate strategic factors which confront the Japanese are discussed by Mr. Stein from the vantage point of the Capital of China.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 4—Experienced Chinese observers of political and strategic trends in Japan are detecting a new note of prudence and anxiety in Tokyo's planning of the next stages of the war.

It seems to them that the signal failure and the tremendous cost of Hitler's summer campaign in Russia have made an exceedingly deep impression in Tokyo, so much so that some Japanese seem to be wondering now whether their High Command would actually have gone to war against the United States and Britain had they suspected that the second German drive in Russia would yield even less result than the first and that the Axis timetable would be so fatally upset.

There is also strong indication that the shipping situation is giving Tokyo more cause for worry than had been expected—probably not yet with regard to the maintenance of its present lines of communication but certainly in connection with the tempting project of attacking Australia or India.

Japan might be able to ship either to Australia or to India sufficient troops and matériel to launch a fairly powerful offensive, but both Australia and India are now prepared for strong resistance.

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Saltonstall and Lodge Win In Bay State G. O. P. Victory

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's outstanding record as a wartime Chief Executive stood approved today by Massachusetts voters who backed his third term bid so strongly that he piled up the highest vote total of any Bay State candidate.

Amassing an unexpectedly wide margin of votes over Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam of Springfield, Governor Saltonstall ran well ahead of his GOP teammate, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts who defeated Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts by an 80,000 plurality.

Governor Saltonstall piled up 757,847 votes to 628,866 for Mayor Putnam. Senator Lodge received 721,069 votes to 640,357 for Representative Casey.

Like the Saltonstall victory margin, the Lodge plurality was far larger than anticipated. Most observers had predicted Saltonstall and Lodge victories by fairly small margins.

In an election that brought only 1,400,000 of more than 2,000,000 eligible voters to the polls, the Republicans swept 5 of the 7 state-wide offices, captured 10 of 14 Representative in Congress seats, maintained overwhelming control of the Massachusetts House and Senate, and recaptured complete control of the Executive Council.

Just as Governor Saltonstall is the first Massachusetts Chief Executive to gain a third two-year term so is Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill the first to win a third two-year term as sub-Chief Executive.

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Bay State G. O. P. Takes Ten Seats in National House to Four for the Democrats

Close Contests Recorded In Third and Tenth Districts

Predictions of Massachusetts political experts on the outcome of the Bay State Congressional election were proved 100 per cent accurate today, when the Republican party was found to have captured a clear majority of 10 seants to four for the Democrats.

However, the race in the Third District between Philip J. Philbin, Democratic nominee and former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg, Republican, is so close that a recount might possibly increase the G. O. P. majority. The unofficial complete figures in the Third District give Mr. Philbin a lead of 47,842 to 46,776.

The Third District contest was the closest of the 14 Congressional races in Massachusetts.

Close Battle

However, Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, ran into a tougher fight than observers expected in the Tenth District. Although elected over William A. Carey of Boston, Democratic nominee and Boston City Councilor, his margin was 64,280 to 61,140 votes in a district which the 1941 Republican Legislature made heavily Republican.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, piled up a 55,000 majority over Francis P. O'Neill, Republican nominee, in the Twelfth District. Likewise, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of North Attleboro, House Minority Leader, won re-election over State Representative Terrance J. Lomax, Jr., (D) of Fall River by a smaller but still comfortable margin, in the Fourteenth District.

In a statement on the election as a whole, Representative Martin, Chairman of the Republican National Committee said:

"We have seen free constitutional government and the American way operating at their best in the time of our greatest peril. Let the rest of the world, friend and foe alike, clearly understand that this election represents no division but the closer co-operation between all the people of the United States.

"Greater unity and more effective effort will result from the increased and fully justified confidence the people now have in the operations of their representative government and the improved political balance we have achieved. We are truly one people with one ideal and one goal—the maintenance of freedom for the individual."

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of West Stockbridge, dean of the Massachusetts House delegation, won a new term with ease in the First District.

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Springfield easily won a new term over John J. Granfield (D) of Springfield, brother of former Representative William J. Granfield.

In the Fourth District Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester had no trouble gaining re-election, despite the Democratic pre-election hopes that they would win this contest. John S. Sullivan, former Mayor of Worcester, was the Democratic loser.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell and Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence had no opposition in their respective Fifth and Seventh districts.

Bates a Winner

Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem swamped his opponent, James D. Burns, Salem Democrat, who was also his opponent in 1940.

Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose Republican, succeeded in making the jump from the State Senate to the National House. Former President of the Massachusetts Senate, Mr. Goodwin, defeated Frederick T. McDermott (D) of Medford, former State Representative.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable, like Representative Bates, staged a rematch with his 1940 Democratic opponent, George F. Backus of New Bedford, and gained a new term without trouble in the Ninth District.

The heavily Democratic Eleventh District elected James M. Curley, Democratic nominee, as Representative in Congress. Vincent Mottola, Republican lawyer, never had a chance.

Comparison of Vote for Governor and Senator

1940 Governor Dever	1940 Governor Saltonstall	1936 Senator Curley	1936 Senator Lodge	CITY—Town	1942 Governor Putnam	1942 Governor Saltonstall	1942 Senator Casey	1942 Senator Lodge
1,149	1,835	749	1,745	Abington	657	1,313	585	1,232
358	1,117	323	1,092	Acton	314	822	302	830
1,045	847	464	856	Acushnet	500	461	504	497
2,644	2,381	2,739	2,626	Adams	1,997	2,144	2,184	1,982
1,491	1,805	1,087	1,469	Agawam	893	1,314	778	1,134
64	68	74	74	Alford	13	34	11	34
2,867	2,354	1,677	2,314	Amesbury	1,562	1,747	1,562	1,777
794	2,448	621	2,345	Amherst	491	1,883	671	1,863
3,013	3,973	1,339	3,869	Andover	1,188	2,989	1,194	2,962
7,611	13,023	4,353	11,004	Arlington	5,321	9,158	5,741	8,864
660	903	345	851	Ashburnham	354	805	370	417
137	335	44	317	Ashby	45	232	71	263
52	389	28	349	Ashfield	31	217	23	207
566	887	319	853	Ashland	336	792	368	741
1,748	3,149	1,007	2,916	Athol	1,034	2,247	1,143	2,098
4,284	3,826	2,004	3,477	ATTLEBORO	1,886	4,450	2,428	4,442
1,044	2,110	904	1,831	Auburn	589	1,703	835	3,491
461	681	358	602	Avon	291	483	283	477
723	975	532	784	Ayer	404	497	382	510
1,156	2,843	748	2,693	Barnstable	538	1,924	595	1,942
865	741	379	779	Barre	350	633	467	554
57	220	33	213	Becket	42	130	45	114
353	746	242	695	Bedford	229	543	221	573
400	703	338	597	Belchertown	305	834	250	451
990	894	690	683	Bellingham	413	451	408	443
4,253	9,974	3,443	8,815	Belmont	3,179	7,611	3,777	6,801
213	342	68	321	Berkley	71	167	81	174
87	432	53	456	Berlin	38	343	50	319
85	338	48	307	Bernardston	35	324	35	326
4,753	8,013	3,024	6,973	BEVERLY	2,574	6,554	3,605	5,563
1,729	1,784	1,041	1,531	Billerica	1,130	1,314	838	1,410
1,591	679	1,281	573	Blackstone	1,162	1,181	1,181	997
25	324	16	193	Blandford	22	183	15	180
53	326	28	295	Bolton	35	323	50	310
199,183	137,345	169,838	103,868	BOSTON	163,045	98,136	147,405	90,795
439	1,056	336	1,043	Bourne	289	964	289	793
81	140	36	139	Boxboro	14	110	24	103
88	334	44	328	Boxford	40	316	40	316
111	484	94	433	Boylston	46	339	99	384
3,309	5,874	2,185	5,294	Braintree	1,877	4,702	1,878	4,416
91	369	63	340	Brewster	46	251	48	236
1,182	1,633	897	1,622	Bridgewater	468	1,280	518	1,213
140	316	100	282	Brimfield	63	234	105	217
15,470	15,287	10,508	14,102	BROCKTON	9,685	10,615	8,690	11,315
183	560	160	446	Brookfield	103	328	109	319
7,905	19,576	6,369	16,491	Brookline	5,156	14,622	8,268	11,000
183	580	140	559	Buckland	140	434	131	420
453	971	374	906	Burlington	278	644	324	676
28,839	21,346	22,811	17,443	CAMBRIDGE	18,853	14,992	19,873	13,498
1,661	1,741	1,128	1,419	Canton	917	1,313	996	1,102
767	316	38	290	Carlisle	39	193	40	185
134	367	56	350	Carver	33	182	33	183
50	342	82	352	Charlemont	60	227	44	203
379	690	325	599	Charlton	189	493	244	449
169	983	87	860	Chatham	53	701	87	661
1,524	2,372	819	2,282	Chelmsford	859	1,878	820	1,862
10,627	5,139	8,405	4,268	CHELSEA	5,506	4,648	6,616	3,307
344	1,211	271	824	Cheshire	201	396	189	390
210	411	143	302	Chester	95	344	91	337
35	187	25	212	Chesterfield	14	112	17	109
12,172	6,062	8,905	4,535	CHICOPEE	7,332	6,085	7,005	5,460
33	106	20	122	Chilmark	14	73	12	70
332	309	206	227	Clarksburg	117	276	114	258
3,455	2,861	3,133	2,306	Clinton	2,209	2,337	2,980	3,225
609	1,315	508	1,130	Cohasset	327	918	441	788
219	475	185	477	Colrain	116	291	119	290
1,115	2,568	973	2,167	Concord	784	2,068	1,002	1,756
39	231	78	213	Conway	57	237	63	236
43	388	20	370	Cummington	13	165	21	154
994	1,269	747	1,230	Dalton	631	1,215	756	1,064
2,252	3,447	1,522	3,346	Danvers	1,149	3,388	1,052	3,452
1,782	1,814	978	1,633	Dartmouth	534	1,578	534	1,536
3,040	4,898	2,417	2,907	Dedham	2,236	3,868	2,980	3,690
449	813	340	771	Deerfield	200	589	389	469
217	910	110	888	Dennis	87	699	104	685
501	871	296	822	Dighton	227	590	202	607
485	641	351	569	Douglas	193	587	331	521
165	591	102	496	Dover	130	440	177	414
1,710	1,285	936	1,190	Dracut	825	988	549	1,149
1,266	770	1,094	586	Dudley	300	825	669	363
47	139	25	154	Dunstable	20	88	15	93
348	1,041	146	938	Duxbury	118	729	170	664
886	1,218	413	1,021	East Bridgewater	329	909	314	893
194	371	126	305	East Brookfield	83	194	106	140
29	288	22	272	Eastham	18	165	19	159
2,370	2,267	1,651	1,772	Easthampton	1,040	1,803	1,102	1,630
487	1,198	327	916	East Longmeadow	377	899	328	904
2,019	2,005	1,636	1,881	Easton	518	1,380	808	1,360
306	425	196	449	Edgartown	78	289	92	265
56	259	56	229	Egremont	20	180	30	164
243	311	194	299	Erving	104	190	124	161
279	871	166	607	Essex	97	328	97	315
10,634	9,729	7,952	8,029	EVERETT	5,898	6,804	8,200	5,278
2,306	2,538	1,331	2,245	Fairhaven	1,016	1,791	1,058	1,713
32,338	14,132	18,583	16,330	FALL RIVER	13,424	11,824	19,150	13,468
971	1,863	630	1,639	Falmouth	473	1,310	545	1,189
10,835	8,239	7,162	7,886	FITCHBURG	7,059	6,963	7,533	6,949
72	116	43	127	Florida	32	70	18	72
1,833	1,711	1,521	1,545	Foxboro	413	1,208	456	1,149
1,769	1,580	1,331	1,514	Franklin	1,008	1,221	1,094	1,111
5,237	5,475	4,037	4,972	Framingham	4,063	4,383	3,804	4,043
373	467	135	487	Freetown	103	383	84	375
4,660	3,844	2,794	3,613	GARDNER	2,589	3,420	3,350	2,660
19	24	24	21	Gay Head	5	19	5	19
308	836	140	704	Georgetown	181	584	135	634
85	372	77	332	Gill	32	253	36	230
4,457	5,588	3,438	5,626	GLOUCESTER	1,950	3,713	1,874	3,395
12	138	6	113	Goshen	7	101	4	102
15	98	14	76	Gosnold	11	21	11	21
1,394	1,655	1,023	1,249	Grafton	752	1,141	946	1,008
158	333	93	285	Granby	73	359	69	288
56	260	44	232	Granville	17	163	18	154
1,416	1,620	1,089	1,473	Great Barrington	810	1,461	930	1,354
2,263	4,583	2,684	4,706	Greenfield	1,795	3,392	1,931	3,094
516	927	317	935	Groton	355	699	391	535
428	716	280	684	Groveland	261	502	239	519
831	446	416	380	Hadley	145	410	255	293
116	306	62	300	Halifax	53	187	57	182
380	332	201	285	Hamilton	205	283	219	235
152	401	160	446	Hampden	109	333	80	343
43	124	28	133	Hancock	39	103	11	95
363	1,075	179	1,001	Hanover	114	641	133	619
283	840	238	780	Hanson	133	473	139	455
294	445	257	384	Hardwick	125	385	139	279
125	468	90	458	Harvard	92	307	110	287
347	1,035	140	935	Harwich	83	710	98	677
520	363	477	285	Hatfield	203	305	283	217
11,874	9,904	7,137	9,699	HAVERHILL	6,632	6,435	5,550	7,057
10	80	13	98	Hawley	6	46	1	46
21	99	30	94	Heath	17	61	19	66
1,191	2,998	807	2,467	Hingham	649	2,151	883	1,879
297	290	229	232	Hinsdale	161	343	150	342
536	1,258	338	1,214	Holbrook	380	1,018	361	1,006
543	1,534	385	1,239	Holden	309	1,418	447	1,283
60	61	40	57	Holland	21	68	40	47
457	1,119	346	1,087	Holliston	251	803	321	748
16,559	10,251	13,107	8,519	HOLYOKE	10,795	8,748	9,905	8,677
499	1,162	361	1,133	Hopedale	286	944	341	877
338	793	478	702	Hopkinton	493	649	492	648
138	286	84	263	Hubbardston	76	308	101	180
1,951	1,719	1,350	1,593	Hudson	1,109	1,340	1,230	1,206
775	736	593	649	Hull	502	501	489	496
375	379	241	337	Huntington	143	238	134	219
1,000	1,778	666	1,715	Ipswich	868	1,325	899	1,263
466	837	261	757	Kingston	191	625	197	576
187	558	103	501	Lakeville	60	355	65	346
299	1,015	232	803	Lancaster	168	629	204	584
325	421	136	336	Lanesboro	124	379	137	345
25,979	11,363	20,130	8,743	LAWRENCE	16,843	8,726	15,638	9,061
927	954	623	864	Lee	453	787	676	684
1,104	1,080	924	968	Leicester	800	870	726	753
786	757	554	661	Lenox	493	536	493	466
8,229	4,060	3,847	4,442	LEOMINSTER	2,967	3,915	3,227	3,525
22	182	44	101	Leverett	7	102	8	99
1,502	4,313	1,213	3,917	Lexington	911	3,410	1,138	3,106
29	92	18	95	Leyden	11	84	12	68
233	764	185	603	Lincoln	137	563	205	433
181	997	124	800	Littleton	91	480	86	449
432	2,748	332	2,262	Longmeadow	330	2,212	436	2,077
29,770	15,397	21,154	13,108	LOWELL	22,044	11,380	18,713	16,613
1,798	1,318	1,346	1,023	Ludlow	970	1,013	975	962
370	711	191	659	Lunenburg	225	594	277	525
27,102	19,883	17,198	18,919	LYNN	16,328	15,586	15,415	16,169
1,008	1,068	588	1,008	Lynnfield	156	979	205	909
12,327	12,801	9,149	11,361	MALDEN	7,841	10,000	8,153	9,481
418	1,073	278	1,068	Manchester	273	753	262	670
1,306	1,874	626	1,585	Mansfield	600	1,408	583	1,404
1,637	5,177	1,099	4,440	Marblehead	911	3,886	1,080	3,634
200	224	180	636	Marion	126	539	156	488
4,998	3,180	3,311	2,905	MARLBORO	3,118	3,298	3,094	3,232
262	1,146	154	1,067	Marshfield	132	782	159	737
103	90	87	86	Mashpee	53	84	56	73
351	564	221	544	Mattapoisett	116	408	133	373
1,783	1,427	1,181	1,248	Maynard	1,001	1,284	1,295	977
407	837	361	721	Medfield	243	606	270	555
13,276	16,770	10,695	12,680	MEDFORD	10,391	11,650	10,363	11,494
732	839	589	738	Medway	509	611	517	596
3,185	11,617	2,277	9,092	MELROSE	2,347	8,824	2,668	8,218
329	437	446	411	Mendon	139	369	148	351
399	530	251	456	Merrimac	296	628	232	590
3,231	8,264	3,266	5,063	Methuen	2,783	4,018	2,477	4,200
1,530	2,830	962	2,651	Middleboro	717	1,958	706	1,918
39	71	14	72	Middlefield	15	21	13	22
267	641	191	636	Middleton	139	378	140	372
4,484	2,491	3,260	2,085	Milford	2,393	3,054	2,493	1,918
1,763	1,666	1,454	1,281	Millbury	744	1,124	911	838
493	630	383	541	Millis	365	542	342	539
1,384	1,240	1,153	1,011	Millville	227	354	350	143
3,884	7,849	2,783	6,475	Milton	3,136	5,600	3,340	5,043
30	58	16	60	Monroe	14	57	15	53
726	1,159	675	1,031	Monson	381	788	411	741
1,983	1,498	1,708	1,522	Montague	995	1,142	997	1,041
97	130	25	140	Monterey	27	129	34	118
9	60	5	63	Montgomery	2	29	3	28
13	29	15	24	Mount Washington	6	30	4	33
440	732	298	636	Nahant	302	908	307	801
522	1,038	382	981	Nantucket	241	821	258	726
2,407	3,837	2,856	3,455	Natick	2,358	3,092	2,372	2,944
1,464	9,153	917	4,636	Needham	897	4,469	1,209	4,044
13	33	20	24	New Ashford	7	25	8	24
21,515	15,160	18,380	15,363	NEW BEDFORD	17,780	12,930	16,141	13,894
83	107	42	101	New Braintree	38	72	48	62
137	138	114	220	New Marlboro	62	187	61	186
371	738	244	1,358	New Salem	21	84	21	83
184	992	73	600	Newbury	107	442	110	430
3,493	3,577	2,600	3,487	NEWBURYPORT	2,423	2,965	3,088	2,947
10,661	27,076	8,640	23,223	NEWTON	7,380	21,924	9,806	14,550
217	775	204	423	Norfolk	138	397	139	383
5,157	4,247	4,628	4,362	NORTH ADAMS	3,455	3,248	2,965	3,468
5,158	5,427	4,229	4,915	NORTHAMPTON	3,021	4,310	3,136	4,030
1,930	2,347	1,234	2,168	North Andover	1,183	1,784	1,145	1,734
2,164	2,960	1,191	2,812	North Attleboro	1,152	3,508	1,864	2,226
2,153	2,283	1,696	2,022	Northbridge	1,240	2,203	1,719	1,660
702	744	464	713	North Brookfield	351	870	442	474
170	701	143	749	Northfield	57	512	82	481
479	849	304	703	North Reading	360	963	330	678
1,113	1,113	900	907	Norton	221	894	868	626
268	819	125	702	Norwell	198	836	123	595
3,899	3,325	3,162	3,961	Norwood	2,353	2,610	2,430	2,465
221	383	338	442	Oak Bluffs	114	340	130	299
52	146	28	149	Oakham	34	116	36	112
973	2,035	629	1,895	Orange	445	1,384	415	1,377
133	730	58	711	Orleans	42	403	64	458
51	236	56	143	Otis	16	104	25	91
1,008	1,045	728	817	Oxford	490	743	604	621
3,160	1,843	1,664	1,657	Palmer	1,083	1,676	1,365	1,204
1,000	1,337	840	1,026	Paxton	265	2,793	3,354	2,694
6,031	3,536	4,119	3,908	PEABODY	3,585	2,561	3,362	2,693
57	176	17	176	Pelham	20	123	19	112
477	536	344	407	Sturbridge	176	341	204	303
198	787	103	619	Sudbury	114	565	168	515
61	182	70	166	Sunderland	61	182	70	166
264	485	315	431	Sutton	264	485	315	431
1,029	3,533	1,098	3,435	Swampscott	1,034	3,533	1,098	3,435
548	893	487	923	Swansea	548	893	487	923
4,852	5,319	4,927	4,939	TAUNTON	4,852	5,319	4,927	4,939
376	780	488	652	Templeton	376	780	488	652
411	501	310	683	Tewksbury	411	501	310	683
114	334	130	308	Tisbury	114	334	130	308
0	31	0	31	Tolland	0	31	0	31
34	369	47	351	Topsfield	34	369	47	351
174	495	167	489	Townsend	174	495	167	489
156	181	62	149	Truro	156	181	62	149
180	257	107	319	Tyngsboro	180	257	107	319
9	58	16	53	Tyringham	9	58	16	53
251	650	269	617	Upton	251	650	269	617
975	1,157	1,148	990	Uxbridge	975	1,157	1,148	990
1,795	4,277	1,926	4,066	Wakefield	1,795	4,277	1,926	4,066
29	78	25	69	Wales	29	78	25	69
953	1,735	1,969	1,619	Walpole	953	1,735	1,969	1,619
6,193	7,928			WALTHAM	6,193	7,928		
1,143	1,208	1,467	803	Ware	1,143	1,208	1,467	803
424	1,250	474	1,165	Wareham	424	1,250	474	1,165
458	703	588	580	Warren	458	703	588	580
13	121	17	116	Washington	13	47	12	43
5,291	6,755	5,711	6,276	Watertown	5,291	6,755	5,711	6,276
434	943	502	863	Wayland	434	943	502	863
1,977	2,247	2,684	1,487	Webster	1,977	2,247	2,684	1,487
996	5,336	1,641	4,503	Wellesley	996	5,336	1,641	4,503
64	289	65	256	Wellfleet	64	289	65	256
30	51	24	53	Wendall	30	51	24	53
68	537	88	505	Wenham	68	537	88	505
490	1,384	575	1,280	West Boylston	490	1,384	575	1,280
464	1,003	288	1,015	West Bridgewater	464	1,003	288	1,015
207	718	191	725	West Brookfield	207	718	191	725
112	348	128	324	Westfield	2,747	3,181	2,607	3,097
568	810	392	850	Westhampton	568	810	392	850
19	100	13	93	Westminster	19	100	13	93
138	363	194	312	West Newbury	138	363	194	312
84	335	73	340	Weston	84	335	73	340
337	1,818	539	1,291	Westport	337	1,818	539	1,291
378	687	280	756	West Springfield	2,215	3,052	2,080	3,004
104	181	135	173	West Stockbridge	104	181	135	173
10	58	12	55	West Tisbury	321	1,259	408	1,138
321	1,259	408	1,138	Westwood	2,636	5,005	2,704	4,818
2,636	5,005	2,704	4,818	Weymouth	195	194	93	173
195	194	93	173	Whately	908	1,682	908	1,671
908	1,682	908	1,671	Whitman	364	635	406	571
364	635	406	571	Wilbraham	221	432	235	410
221	432	235	410	Williamsburg	206	963	413	820
206	963	413	820	Williamstown	496	872	438	908
496	872	438	908	Wilmington	859	1,025	794	875
859	1,025	794	875	Winchendon	1,309	4,392	1,655	3,950
1,309	4,392	1,655	3,950	Winchester	25	69	22	72
25	69	22	72	Windsor	2,292	3,847	2,479	2,655
2,292	3,847	2,479	2,655	Winthrop	1,470	2,793	3,354	2,694
1,470	2,793	3,354	2,694	WOBURN	24,755	35,151	28,231	30,635
43,202	44,893	35,529	36,878	WORCESTER	20	100	13	105
87	182	53	178	Worthington	207	681	240	650
396	902	316	790	Wrentham	98	731	133	681
241	957	105	847	Yarmouth				

Saltonstall and Lodge Win In Bay State G. O. P. Victory

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Cahill, who is marking time on the G. O. P. political escalator until Governor Salstonstall moves on, snowed the Democratic nominee, Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, under a 125,000 vote margin.

The perennial Republican Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, continued his amazing series of election victories by winning over Joseph J. Buckley, Democratic nominee, by a 100,000 vote plurality. Not even the popular Democratic name of Buckley did the Democrats any good against the popular Secretary.

The Hurley dynasty continues in the State Treasurer position. Francis X. Hurley of Boston, Democratic nominee defeated State Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican choice, by a slim margin. For the past 12 years this office has been held by a Hurley. From 1937 through 1942 William E. Hurley, Republican has been Treasurer. His immediate predecessor, from 1931 through 1936, was Charles F. Hurley, Democrat, who went on to the Governor's chair.

With only 140 precincts to be counted, Mr. Hurley had a lead of approximately 6,000 votes over Mr. Curtis, making this contest the closest for state-wide office.

Mr. Hurley and Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, were the only Democrats to survive a Republican sweep of State-wide offices. Mr. Buckley once more defeated Russell A. Wood, Republican State Auditor in 1939 and 1940. The victory of Mr. Buckley two years ago was attributed to the similarity of his name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor. This year the Auditor can claim the victory as his own.

Bushnell Wins

Robert T. Bushnell, Republican Attorney General, gained his second term, administering a heavy defeat upon James E. Agnew, Democratic nominee and former Boston City Councilor. The Bushnell plurality was about 150,000 votes.

The only real surprise in the election was the victory margin of Governor Saltonstall and Senator Lodge.

Internationally-minded Republicans today were somewhat disappointed at the Lodge victory margin, which was piled up despite his much-criticized pre-Pearl Harbor record. The only consolation for this group was the fact that Senator Lodge ran well behind Governor Saltonstall who long before Pearl Harbor was a consistent and vigorous supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The Governor's support came at a time when even Democrats were lukewarm about the President's foreign-policy course.

Actually Senator Lodge ran so far behind Governor Saltonstall that the Massachusetts voters definitely administered a rebuke to the Junior Senator for his past performances, although not sharp enough to end his Senatorial career. But the Lodge vote appeared to be a warning to the Senator to steer his future course closer to the public will.

Senator Lodge ran behind Governor Saltonstall in almost every sector of the State. Some communities that the Governor carried, Senator Lodge lost. In others the Lodge margin was well below the Governor's plurality.

Lodge Margin

One explanation for the Lodge margin may be that while many Republican voters were resentful of the Lodge record, they were not ready to turn over both Massachusetts seats in the United States Senate to the Democratic party. Likewise, it is obvious that Representative Casey was cut in some districts by Irish-American voters who still cling to their isolationism despite the war.

In addition, it is believed that some voters were ready to rely upon Senator Lodge to keep his word to work for international cooperation for peace after the war. This stand is diametrically op

Balloting for U. S. Representatives in All Districts of Six New England States

Next Bay State Legislature As Named by Voters at Polls

Newly elected members of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives are designated in the following incomplete list. In some Representative districts, more than one seat was to be filled:

Senators

Berkshire

James P. McAndrews (D)

Bristol

1—*Jarvis Hunt (R)
2—*†William P. Grant (D)
3—*Joseph P. Francis (R)

Essex

1—*†Charles V. Hogan (D)
2—J. Frank Hughes (R)
3—*†Cornelius F. Haley (R)
4—Benjamin B. Priest (R)
5—Michael A. Flanagan (D)

Franklin and Hampshire

*†James A. Gunn (R)

Hampden

1—Ralph V. Clampit (R)
2—*William E. Nolen (D)

Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire

*Donald A. MacDonald (R)

Middlesex

1—*Joseph F. Montminy (R)
2—*†Eugene H. Giroux (D)
3—Richard I. Furbush (R)
4—*Arthur W. Coolidge (R)

Middlesex and Norfolk

*Charles W. Olson (R)

Middlesex and Suffolk

Thomas Edmund Morahan (D)

Norfolk

1—*†John D. Mackay (R)
2—*†James Austin Peckham (R)

Norfolk and Suffolk

*†Richard S. Bowers (R)

Plymouth

*Charles G. Miles (R)

Suffolk

1—William R. Conley (D)
2—Robert L. Lee (D)
4—Leo J. Sullivan (D)
5—*Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D)
6—Maurice M. Goldman (D)
7—*†Joseph L. Murphy (D)

Worcester

1—*Charles F. Jeff Sullivan (D)
2—*Harold R. Lundgren (R)
3—*George W. Stanton (D)
4—Everett W. Stone (R)

Worcester and Hampden

*Thomas H. Johnston (R)

Representatives

Barnstable

2—†I. Grafton Howes (R).

Berkshire

1—*†Joseph N. Roach (D).
2—Elmer L. McCulloch (R).
3—*Arthur W. Milne (R).
3—*Matthew J. Caseless (D).
3—Daniel Casey (D).
4—*Lawrence A. Haworth (R).
5—Edward C. Ashworth (R)

Bristol

1—*†Francis J. Kelley (R).
1—*†Arthur E. Young (R).
2—William P. McDermott (R).
3—*Joseph W. Dooley (D)
4—*†Walter R. Bayliss (R)
5—*†Frank H. Horton (R).
6—*Alfred M. Bessette (R).
6—*Rodolphe G. Bessette (D-R)
7—Timothy J. Moriarty, 2nd (D-R)
7—George Perry Ponte (D)
8—Jacinto F. Diniz (D)
9—*†F. Eben Brown (R)
10—*Cornelius E. Reddy (D)
10—William T. O'Brien (D)
11—Octave O. Demaris (D)
11—James A. O'Brien (D)
12—Clifton E. Dwelly (R)
13—*Robert L. Taylor (D)

Dukes

*†Joseph A. Sylvia (R)

Essex

1—*Colin James Cameron (D)
2—*†Clifford R. Cusson (R)
2—William Henry Sears, Jr. (R)
3—*Harvey A. Pothier (D)
4—*J. Everett Collins (R)
4—Ralph H. Hill (R)
4—Alyce L. Schlapp (R)
5—†William J. Casey (D)
5—†Edward J. Grimley (D)
6—†William X. Wall (D)
7—*Michael J. Batal (D)
8—*†Oscar H. Perkins (R)
9—Louis F. Keefe (D)
10—*Fred A. Hutchinson (R)
10—*Frederick Bancroft Willis (R)
11—*Walter A Cuffe (D)
11—*George Joseph O'Shea (D)
12—*Robert T. Sisson (R)
12—Edward R. Butterworth (R)
13—Norman E. Folsom (R)
13—*†Harold B. L. McIntosh (R)
13—*†Lester B. Morley (R)
14—*†Edmund Talbot, Jr. (R)
14—*James F. Tobin (D)
15—*†Russell P. Brown (R)
15—†Cornelius J. Murray (R)
16—†Charles H. Barrett (R)
17—†Richard L. Hull (R)
18—*†Harland Burke (R)
19—*Henry M. Duggan (R)

Franklin

1—†George H. Fuller (R)
2—*†Frederick E. Pierce (R)
3—*†Ralph C. Mahar (R)

Hampden

1—*Clarence B. Brown (R)
1—*William J. Sessions (R)
2—*Stanley Borsa (D)
2—*†Daniel J. Bresnahan (D)
3—*†Eugene Joseph Sweeney (D)
5—*Philip M. Markley (D)
6—Ernest W. Carman (R)
7—*†Thomas T. Gray (R-D)
8—*†Archie E. Bruce (D-R)
9—*†William R. Barry (R)
10—Edward Lysek (R)
11—*†Ernest DeRoy (R-D)
12—*John J. Falvey (D).
13—*†William C. Lunney (D-R)
14—*Lawrence W. Law (R).
15—Joseph P. Ferriter (D).
16—*John R. Fanuzy (R).
16—*George W. Porter (R).

Hampshire

1—*†Ralph Lerche (R)
2—*†George L. Barrus (R)
3—*†Vincent M. Dignam (R-D)
4—*William M. Hyde (D).

Middlesex

3—*†Thomas P. O'Neil, Jr. (D)
3—*†Jeremiah J. Sullivan (D)
4—*†Loomis Patrick (R)
4—†George E. Rawson (R).
5—*†Douglas B. Francis (R)
5—*†Margaret L. Spear (R)
6—*H. Edward Snow (R)
7—*George Chauncey Cousens (R)
7—*Charles E. Ferguson (R)
7—William E. Hays (R)
8—*Carl A. Sheridan (R)
8—Clarence A. Wood (R)
9—Norman F. Wellen (R)
10—*Avery W. Steele (R)
11—*†John H. Valentine (R)
12—†Earle S. Bagley (R)
13—†Harold Tompkins (D-R)
14—Wilfred J. Achin (R)
14—*Joseph J. Sweeney (D)
14—*George T. Walsh (D)
15—†Cornelius Desmond, Jr. (D)
16—†Bartholomew J. Callery (D)
17—*Daniel F. Sullivan (D)
18—*†Herman F. Peterson (R)
18—Logan R. Dickie (R)
19—*Sam G. Pillsbury (R)
20—*Lawrence H. Davis (R)
20—Fred C. Harrington (R)
21—Burt Dewar (R)
22—*Joseph A. Milano (R)
23—George J. Evans (R)
23—Charles Gibbons (R)
23—*Clark B. Partridge (R)
23—*John W. Vaughan (R)
24—*Catherine E. Falvey (D)
24—*Paul A. McCarthy (D)
24—*Walter J. Moran (D)
25—*John F. Foster (R)
25—Allan Roy Kingston (R)
26—*Robert P. Campbell (R)
26—*Walter E. Lawrence (R)
26—*Arthur L. Youngman (R)
27—*Michael J. Skerry (D)
28—*Nelson B. Crosby (R)
28—*Hollis M. Gott (R)
29—*†William Eben Ramsdell (R)
30—*Edward C. Hall (R)

Norfolk

1—Avery W. Gilkerson (R)
1—Alfred B Keith (R)
1—John H. Taylor (R)
2—*†Joseph L. Wilson (D-R)
3—*Raymond P. Palmer (R)
3—Henry Davis Higgins (R)
3—Albert E. Roberts (R)
4—*Josiah Babcock (R)
4—Roy C. Smith (R)
5—*Roger Dennett (R)
6—*†Leslie B. Cutler (R)
6—*†Charles E. Endicott (R)
7—*Charles F. Holman (R)
7—†Frederick C. Haigis (R)
8—*Rudolph F. King (R)
9—*Clarence F. Telford (R)
10—*†Albert F. Bigelow (R)
10—Richard J. Allen (R)
10—Everett M. Bowker (R)

Plymouth

1—John A. Armstrong (R)
2—*†Nathaniel Tilden (R)
3—*†John Q. Knowles (R)
5—Michael J. McCarthy (R)
6—*†George Ward Stetson (R)
7—*Adolph Johnson (R)
8—*Harvey Iris (R)
8—Arthur J. Sheehan (D)
9—*Charles J. McCaffrey (D)

Suffolk

1—*Enrico Cappucci (D)
2—*Susan K. Donovan (D).
3—*†David M. Cleary (D).
3—†John F. Gilmore (D).
3—Edmund E. Capodilupo (D)
3—*George T. Lanigan (D).
4—*Perle Dyar Chase (R).
4—John D. Brown (R).
6—*†John E. Flaherty (D).
6—*†John E. Powers (D).
7—*†Richard A. Kelley (D).
7—*†Patrick J. McDonough (D).
8—†Ernest W. Dullea (D).
9—Dennis P. Glynn (D).
10—*Vincent Mannering (D).
11—†Frederick R. Harvey, Jr. (D)
12—George Greene (R)
12—Fiece E. Cook (D)
13—*George F. Scally (D)
13—Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr. (D)
14—*Charles Kaplan (D)
14—*Charles Miller (D)
15—†John Henry Carroll (D)
15—†Thomas F. Reilly (D)
16—*Philip McMorrow (D)
16—Edward J. Mulligan (D)
17—*Patrick Gilbert Sullivan (D)
17—*John E. Trey, Jr. (D)
18—*Michael Paul Feeney (D)
18—*John T. Padden (D)
19—*†Paul J. McCarty (D)
19—†Robert G. Connolly (D)
20—*Edmond L. Donlan (D)
20—Roderick L. O'Handly (D)
20—William F. Sullivan (D)
21—*†Louis Lobel (D-R)
21—*†Charles D. Driscoll (R-D)
22—*Charles J. Artesani (D)
22—*Jeremiah D. W. Crowley (D)
23—*Joseph Margolis (R-D)
24—Samuel Falkof (R)
25—*†Peter J. Jordan (R-D)
25—*†William H. J. Rowan (D)
26—Arthur F. Verney (R)

Worcester

1—*†Charles H. Cooke (R)
2—*†J. Philip Howard (R)
3—*†Charles J. Campbell (R)
4—*Charles E. Shepard (R)
5—*†Edward W. Staves (R)
6—*Charles J. Skladzien (D)
7—Willis L. Baker (R)
8—*†Michael J. Conway (D-R)
9—David B. Lane, Jr. (R)
10—*†Earl G. Crockett (R)
10—James F. Catusi (R)
11—*Fred A. Blake (D)
12—*Theodore Andrews (R)
12—Charles H. Haskell (R)
13—Chester J. Ricker (R)
13—*Arthur U. Mahan (D)
14—*James T. Violette (D)
15—Thomas B. Matthews (R)
16—*Ernest A. Johnson (R)
17—*Sven A. Erickson (R)
17—Michael Cronin (D)
18—*†William F. Askin (D)
19—*†Charles A. Kelley (D)
20—*†Stanislaus G. Wondolowski (D)
21—*†John J. Deedy (D)
22—*William D. Fleming (D)
23—*Anthony R. Doyle (D)
24—Burton E. Loring (R)
25—†Harry P. McAllister (R)

*—Incumbent
†—Unopposed

Wills Elected by Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt. Nov. 4 (AP)—Following the age-old custom of Vermont Republican candidates, Gov. William H. Wills and United States Representative Charles A. Plumley coasted to easy victory yesterday in one of the quietest elections in decades.

Without making a single campaign speech, Governor Wills won a second term by swamping his Democratic opponent, Park H. Pollard, by more than a three-to-one margin.

The veteran, white-haired Representative Plumley gained a third term with equal ease as the Green Mountain State's lone representative in the national House. He carried each of the 14 counties over John B. Candon, Democrat.

Despite Governor Wills' election-eve appeals to the voters to exercise their franchise, the balloting was extremely light. The total vote in the Congressional contest—with one small town unreported—was only 57,831. Two years ago the vote was 140,000 and four years ago, 122,000.

Even a referendum to permit women to serve on juries—which passed handily—failed to draw out the vote.

Lacking the one town, the unofficial tabulations gave:

Wills 44,588; Pollard, 12,852.

Plumley, 40,437; Candon, 17,394.

The referendum vote was: Yes, 34,982; No, 20,065.

Neither of Vermont's two United States Senators was up for election this year.

'Meatless Tuesdays'

BANGOR, Maine, Nov. 4 (AP)—Bangor hotels and restaurants today inaugurated "meatless Tuesdays," banning from their menus all beef, pork, veal, and lamb and their products, including bacon, ham, and sausages, taking such action in an effort to conserve.

New England Women Win Public Places

Although the past year has seen women jump to the fore in industry and snap to attention in uniform, yesterday's election proved no landslide for the women as far as the political field is concerned.

In fact, fewer women ran for Congress and other major offices this year than in the past two general elections.

New England, nevertheless, more than held its own in the limelight, as far as feminine members of the political cast were concerned. Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich, Conn., the many-talented wife of Time, Life and Fortune editor Henry Luce, added to her laurels by election as Republican Representative to Congress.

First Congresswoman ever to be elected from Connecticut, Mrs. Luce edged out her Democratic opponent, Leroy D. Downs, newspaper publisher of Norwalk, by 62,623 votes to his 56,870.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Lowell, who soundly routed a Republican opponent in the primaries, ran unopposed as Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts, and chalked up a re-election for her ninth consecutive term in yesterday's voting.

New England's third woman member of Congress—also a Republican—is Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, whom the voters of Maine placed in the House of Representatives in the first national election of this year, on Sept. 14. Mrs. Smith, who comes from Skowhegan, became Maine's first Congresswoman when she was appointed to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, Representative Clyde H. Smith, in 1940.

In Connecticut, Mrs. Frances Redick, Republican, was elected Secretary of State, defeating her Democratic opponent and the present incumbent, Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse. Mrs. Woodhouse has served one term, being elected in 1940, as the first woman ever to hold a high public office in her State.

Two women gained seats in the Connecticut State Senate, Mrs. Alice Rowland, Republican, defeating Mrs. George Outhwaite, Democrat, in the 24th Senatorial District, 8,344 to 6,184, and Mrs. Margaret C. Hurley, Democrat, triumphing over her Republican opponent, Henry J. Marchessault, in the 29th District, with 5,446 votes to his 5,218.

In Massachusetts, the present four women members of the State House of Representatives, walked to an easy victory in re-elections with the two Republican candidates, Mrs. Margaret L. Spear of Newton and Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler of Dedham, unopposed.

The two Democrats, Miss Catherine E. Falvey of Somerville and Mrs. Susan K. Donovan of South Boston, had no difficulty in outdistancing their opponents, Mrs. Donovan being re-elected for her third term, and Miss Falvey for her second.

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Schooner Goes to War

The Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester schooner which represented the United States in several international fishermen's races, has joined other sailing craft which have gone over to the Government for the duration. Capt. Ben Pine of Gloucester, who always skippered the craft in races, has indicated that he intends to go along with the vessel when it is rigged for off-shore patrol.

Birth-Control Amendment Defeated in Massachusetts

Efforts to legalize birth-control advice, establish dry areas near Army camps, and wipe out horse and dog racing failed in Massachusetts yesterday.

At the same time, giving voice to a strong cry for a democratic Federal Union in "The World We Want," voters urged calling of a world-wide congress of free peoples by a ratio of more than 3 to 1.

Lowell Gets Plan E

Lowell, Mass., became the second Bay State city to vote itself Plan E yesterday. The count was 16,427 to 14,135.

Plan E, involving a city manager and a proportionally elected council, is at present in effect only in Cambridge among Massachusetts cities.

Complete figures on the birth-control amendment, disclosed early this afternoon, made the result as follows:

Yes — 505,043
No — 691,394

Horse and dog racing in Suffolk County was defeated as follows, in a vote complete from the four county communities, Boston, Revere, Winthrop, and Chelsea:

Horses:

Yes — 185,118
No — 52,346

Dogs

Yes — 61,617
No — 25,084

The horse and dog votes were taken by counties, while birth control was a state-wide issue.

Returns from 361 of the 487 precincts which were involved in a vote on the wisdom of democratic world government showed citizens overwhelmingly in favor by 146,267 to 48,539, with approximately six sevenths of those who went to the polls expressing an opinion. The question was on the ballot in approximately one third of the State's representative districts.

This was the first time in the United States that an electorate had voted on possible union of nations. The referendum was so worded that first steps toward such union would be taken "at the earliest possible moment," presumably before the end of the war.

Defeat of the birth-control referendum, which would have given physicians the right to advise married person on the use of contraceptives "for the protection of life and health," was regarded by observers as a triumph for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and the Roman Catholic Church.

Suffolk County Tracks

One horse track and one dog track, each located in Suffolk County, were assured four more years of operation as far as legal restrictions on betting were concerned. The tracks are the Suffolk Downs Race Track (horses) in Revere, and the Wonderland Dog Track, in East Boston.

Two dog tracks in Bristol County, one in Dighton and the other in Raynham, also gained four additional years' legality.

Attempts by dry forces to ban the sale of liquor in areas near big Army cantonments in Massachusetts went down to defeat.

Bridges Tops Murphy in N.H. —Blood Is Governor Again

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—Leading a Republican sweep that included the governorship and New Hampshire's two seats in the national House of Representatives, United States Senator Styles Bridges gained a second term today by a clear-cut victory over his erstwhile G. O. P. colleague, former Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Republican Gov. Robert O. Blood, World War I Army surgeon, was re-elected for a second term over William J. Neal, Democrat, and Representative Foster Stearns (R) defeated Henry Proulx, Democrat, in the Second Congressional District.

Chester E. Merrow, victor over Representative Arthur B. Jenks in the First District Republican primary, overcame the strong bid of Thomas Murray, Democrat, to complete the Republican win column.

Twice Governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Murphy left the Republican Party last summer and shortly afterward signified his intention of seeking the Democratic Senatorial nomination. He campaigned as a New Deal supporter, while Senator Bridges sought return to office on the basis of his record in Washington.

Governor Blood's total vote was approximately 30,000 fewer than in 1940. His margin of victory, however, was about 4,000 greater than two years ago.

Complete returns:

Bridges, 89,004, Murphy, 73,854.

Blood, 83,772; Neal, 76,779.

The First Congressional District: Merrow, 43,680 to 42,805 for Murray.

The Second District:

Stearns, 42,763. Proulx, 30,456.

New Hampshire's House of Representatives, largest in the nation, will have 443 members when it convenes in January—but the membership will be reduced to from 375 to 400 at the succeeding session.

Voters yesterday approved a constitutional amendment so there will be one legislative seat for the first 700 residents of a town or city and one for each 1,400 additional residents, instead of one for the first 600 and one for each additional 1,200, as at present.

Two of Three N. E. Governors Republican

William H. Wills
Unopposed as Governor of Vermont.

© Harris & Ewing

Robert O. Blood
Of New Hampshire, Republican, winner of new gubernatorial term.

Old Setos

J. Howard McGrath
Democrat, re-elected Governor of Rhode Island.

Individual Ward Totals

Ward	Senator Lodge	Senator Casey	Governor Saltonst'll	Governor Putnam
1	3,521	8,991	3,909	8,774
2	1,792	6,627	1,823	7,125
3	2,853	7,997	3,517	7,541
4	5,670	4,006	5,925	3,972
5	6,696	4,306	7,816	3,346
6	2,013	6,195	1,694	6,705
7	2,772	7,908	2,633	8,313
8	1,714	4,707	1,496	5,097
9	2,980	4,456	3,156	4,581
10	2,755	6,971	2,567	7,387
11	2,917	6,037	3,006	6,033
12	4,592	6,361	6,715	4,288
13	2,817	6,202	2,765	6,314
14	4,825	9,622	8,253	5,469
15	2,898	6,526	2,586	6,999
16	4,461	8,104	4,075	8,670
17	5,093	6,989	5,337	6,673
18	6,295	7,719	6,456	7,853
19	5,133	6,728	4,787	7,089
20	8,368	7,430	8,002	8,013
21	6,520	6,175	7,778	4,939
22	4,110	7,348	4,020	7,664

Governor's Executive Council

1. Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield (R)
2. *Clayton L. Haver of Boston (R)
3. *Frank A. Brooks of Concord (R)
4. John J. Sawtelle of Boston (D)
5. William H. McSweeney of Salem (R)
6. Theodore P. Hollis of Stoneham (R)
7. Michael J. O'Hara of Worcester (R)
8. James S. Bulkley of Springfield (R)

*Incumbent.

G.O.P. Sweeps State Elections In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Connecticut electorate recalled Raymond E. Baldwin to the Governorship on the surge of a Republican victory in Tuesday's election that swept Democrats out of all major State offices and cost them five House seats in Congress.

In the most decisive Republican victory in more than a decade Mr. Baldwin carried the State by more than 26,000 votes, wresting the biggest prize at stake from Gov. Robert A. Hurley, the Democratic nominee who two years ago beat him for re-election by 13,780.

The unofficial complete vote gave Mr. Baldwin, a lawyer, 282,238 votes against 255,811 for Mr. Hurley and 33,335 for Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, who made his tenth unsuccessful bid for the Governorship as the Socialist nominee.

Besides ousting Democrats from all the major State offices, Republicans unseated five Democratic Representatives in Congress and re-elected the sixth, Representative Joseph E. Talbot of the Fifth District.

One of the seats wrested from the Democrats went to Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, the writer, who thus became the first woman in Connecticut to win a Congressional post. Mrs. Luce, whose husband, Henry W. Luce, edits Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, defeated Representative Leroy Downs, Norwalk publisher, 63,623 to 56,870.

In the other Congressional Districts, the complete returns were:

First District: William J. Miller (R) 72,264, Herman P. Kopplemann (D) 68,009; Second District: John D. McWilliams (R) 46,534, William J. Fitzgerald (D) 43,993; Third District: Ranulf Compton (R) 57,590, James A. Shanley (D) 53,832; Fifth District: Joseph T. Talbot (R) 41,622, William A. Patten (D) 36,344; Representative at Large: Bolesaus J. Minkiewicz (R) 283,722, Lucien J. Maciori (D) 258,413.

Governor's Council Nearly All G. O. P.

The Governor's Executive Council, which since Colonial times has been attached to the Governor of Massachusetts, went Republican yesterday.

Seven Republicans were elected, and the only Democrat to get through was John W. Sawtelle, who replaces the impeached Daniel H. Coakley.

To the outgoing Council five Democrats and three Republicans were elected two years ago.

Four Democrats now on the Council lost their seats. They were Joseph P. Clark, Jr., of Fall River, who was defeated by Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield; James A. Donovan of Lawrence, who will be replaced by William H. McSweeney of Salem; Edmund Burke of Worcester, now in the Army, who will be succeeded by Michael J. O'Hara, former Mayor of Worcester, and Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., of Springfield, who was beaten by James S. Bulkley, also of Springfield.

How New England Districts Voted for Representatives

[Complete except as otherwise indicated]

Massachusetts

First District

*Allen T. Treadway (R)	49,841
Frank Hurley (D)	36,412

Second District

*Charles R. Clason (R)	Elected
John J. Granfield (D)	

Third District

Philip J. Philbin (D)	47,842
Alfred Woollacott (R)	46,776

Fourth District

*Pehr G. Holmes (R)	Elected
John G. Sullivan (D)	

Fifth District

*Edith Nourse Rogers (R) (Unopposed)

Sixth District

*George J. Bates (R)	68,731
James D. Burns (D)	22,525

Seventh District

*Thomas J. Lane (D) (Unopposed)

Eighth District

Angier L. Goodwin	Elected
Frederick T. McDermott (D)	

Ninth District

*Charles L. Gifford (R)	51,372
George F. Backus (D)	38,747

Tenth District

Christian A. Herter (R)	64,280
William A. Carey (D)	61,140

Eleventh District

143 out of 146 precincts

James M. Curley (D)	60,848
Vincent Mottola (D)	25,902

Twelfth District

*John W. McCormack (D)	75,854
Francis P. O'Neill (R)	20,746

Thirteenth District

117 out of 118 precincts

*R. B. Wigglesworth (R)	61,312
Francis H. Foye (D)	42,303

Fourteenth District

*Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R)	55,338
Terrance J. Lomax, Jr. (D)	37,692

Connecticut

Representative-at-Large

B. J. Monkiewicz (R)	283,722
*Lucien J. Maciora (D)	258,413

First District

William J. Miller (R)	72,264
*Herman P. Koppleman (D)	68,009

Second District

John D. McWilliams (R)	46,534
*William J. Fitzgerald (D)	43,993

Third District

Ranulf Compton (R)	57,590
*James A. Shanley (D)	53,832

Fourth District

Mrs. Clare B. Luce (R)	63,623
*Le Roy D. Downs (D)	56,870

Fifth District

*Joseph E. Talbot (R)	41,622
William A. Patten (D)	36,344

Rhode Island

First District

*Amie J. Forand (D)	67,762
Charles H. Eden (R)	47,235

Second District

*John E. Fogarty (D)	69,507
Harry Sandager (R)	51,390

New Hampshire

First District

Chester E. Merrow (R)	41,696
Thomas A. Murray (D)	37,704

Second District

(160 out of 166 precincts)

*Foster Stearns (R)	40,748
Henry J. Proulx (D)	28,864

Vermont

(One town missing)

*Charles A. Plumley (R)	40,437
John B. Candon (D)	17,394

Maine

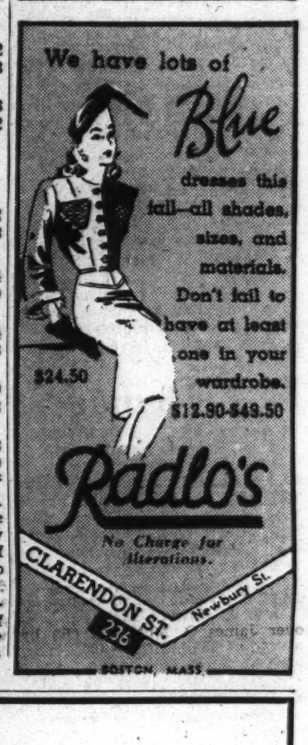
(Elected Sept. 14, 1942)

First District
Robert Hale (R)

Second District
*Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R)

Third District
*Frank Fellows (R)

*Inumbent



ARE YOU IN STEP *with your* GOVERNMENT'S NUTRITION PROGRAM?

"One Quart of Milk Daily for Children—
One Pint of Milk Daily for Adults"

Our Government Food Program, as you know, calls for the proper use of Milk, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat or fish or poultry, cereals and breads, and fats.

One of the most vital of these foods is MILK — because Milk contains more nutritional elements than any other food.

We suggest that you give your family the enjoyment and benefits of Whiting's Milk. Whiting's has all the rich, healthful freshness that Nature intended—freshness watched with scientific diligence from pasture to you—and protected every step of the way from New England's choicest herds to your door.

Whiting's Milk Salesman delivers on your street—or get Whiting's at better stores in your neighborhood

WHITING MILK COMPANY
"Quality for a Century"

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Reception to Negro Educator Aids Racial Ties in Cambridge

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The informal reception being given in Cambridge tomorrow night for Miss Jane Saddler, former Dean of Women at Fisk University, is more than just a way of welcoming her to the community. It represents the public inauguration of a forward-looking project that is expected to have a deep influence for good on racial relations in Cambridge.

Miss Saddler, who is a Negro of broad education and experience, has come to Cambridge to serve as Secretary of the Community Relations Committee, of which Mrs. Noyes Collinson is Chairman. This committee was started about a year ago, according to Mrs. Collinson, because of the desire of various social agencies, churches, and individuals to do something definite to improve the condition of minority groups in Cambridge in regard to housing and unequal employment opportunities.

The committee worked last winter to raise funds to employ a race relations secretary. "And we consider ourselves most fortunate to have secured the services of Miss Saddler," Mrs. Collinson told The Christian Science Monitor.

Is Eager to Tackle Job

Miss Saddler, on her part, is enthusiastic about the job she is undertaking.

"It seems to me," she said in an interview, "that every effort to make democratic principles effective is important, and essentially this job is an opportunity to do just that. That is why I am so keen about it."

Since Negroes constitute 4 per cent of the population of Cambridge, by far the largest minority group, the committee's work will no doubt center around their problems, according to Miss Saddler, but she emphasized that it is also concerned with all minorities. It thinks of itself as a consultative group and expects to work along with others in the community interested in the same problem.

Miss Saddler, is now in the process of getting acquainted with these groups, which include churches, social agencies, and educational institutions. Their representatives will be among the guests she will meet tomorrow night at the First Congregational Church in Cambridge, Dr. John H. Leamon, its pastor, and other Cambridge pastors are making the race relations problem a major concern on their church programs, according to Mrs. Collinson.

Wants Free Hand for Her

While Miss Saddler's office is at the Y. W. C. A. on Temple Street, the committee wishes her to be known as a community worker, not restricted to any one agency. "Other agencies have as much right to my time as the Y. W. C. A.," she said.

One of her first jobs—she is already at it—is to make a thorough survey of the community in order to find out just what the true situation is. For instance, she explained, people say that there is very little discrimination in Cambridge, but this has never been tested out.

Just what the attitude of certain businesses would be if Negroes applied for work is a question. One reason for establishing her position was the feeling of the committee members that perhaps the community was not as liberal as it thought it was. On the surface all seems smooth enough, but underneath there are apparently strong prejudices, as evidenced by the difficulty members of minority groups have in finding adequate housing and getting work.

Needed Spur to Tradition

The committee believes that this country, and especially this section, long hailed as the cradle of liberty, has a tradition of liberty which it is particularly important to preserve at this time, but which it is in danger of losing through race discrimination. Through interpretation and education it hopes to help blaze a trail through the problems that confront the community.

"This is a new experiment. We have no precedents to follow. That's what makes it so interesting," said Miss Saddler, a ring of anticipation in her voice and quiet confidence in her manner.

She brings to her new work a mellow understanding of both sides of the racial problem, an understanding gained through years of close contact with both Negro and white groups throughout the country. Brought up in Oklahoma, she was graduated from Fisk University in Nashville, and then taught in the State University for Negroes in Oklahoma.

First Y. W. C. A. Job

Her first job with the Y. W. C. A. was a local one in an industrial community. Then she joined the national student staff and traveled to Negro colleges throughout the United States for a period of years.

Following that, for another period of years, she was Inter-Racial Secretary for the International Student Council of the Y. W. C. A. She was also Dean of Women at Fisk University for one year and later worked with the National Youth Administration, the first person employed by it to work with Negro youth.

Members of the Community Relations Committee include, besides Mrs. Collinson, Chairman: Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, Miss Katherine F. Crothers, Mrs. Frederick M. Eliot, Mrs. Carleton P. Fuller, Mrs. William C. Greene, Miss E. B. Piper, Miss Suzanne Revaleon, Miss Odile Sweeney, Miss Hazel Robinson, Miss Phyllis A. Rodenheiser, Miss Helen Morton, and Mrs. Charles S. Bolster.

By a Staff Photographer

They Work to Better Community Relations

Members of the Community Relations Committee of Cambridge. Left to right: Mrs. Charles S. Bolster, President of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.; Miss Jane Saddler, Secretary of the Committee; Mrs. Noyes Collinson, Chairman.

Chinese Exhibit To Be Feature Of Fall Flower Show

A Chinese exhibit unlike anything that has ever been seen at a flower show in Boston will be one of the features of the 113th Annual Fall Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

An 11th century goddess, loaned by the Museum of Fine Arts, as a focal point will be surrounded by the choicest chrysanthemums grown from seed by Mrs. Edward Forbes of Gerry's Landing. This exhibit is being staged under the direction of Mrs. Irving C. Wright, a member of the exhibition committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and gold medal winner at some of Boston's Spring flower shows.

Another Chinese exhibit showing the actual materials contributed to western civilization, and in contrast, what the United States has been sending China in return since the beginning of the present world war, is being staged by the China Relief Society under the direction of Mrs. Richard B. Hobart of Chestnut Hill, who lived in China for many years.

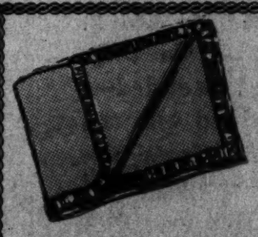
The show opens at 2 o'clock, Thursday, November 5, and continues through Sunday.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	163
2,500 gals.	135.8
2,000 gals.	108⅝
1,500 gals.	81½



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Every discriminating woman knows instinctively the "feel" of truly fine wool. Luxuriously soft to touch, and when you squeeze it you feel its springy resilience. But one hundred per cent wool isn't enough. We select choice fleeces with the longest and strongest fibers which alone provide the "feel" and lifelong wearing qualities for which they are famous.

Blankets and homespuns made from fresh crop of 100% pure wool—selected each May.

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B.U. Placement Puts Emphasis On War Effort

Placement activities at Boston University will concentrate on securing individuals who are qualified to serve in the war effort with less emphasis on civilian opportunities for the duration, Prof. Norman H. Abbott, Director of the University's Bureau of Appointments, declares in his annual report.

"Facilities of the department were used to a large extent to seek candidates for the many positions open in Government war machinery, during the past year," Professor Abbott added. "Close contacts with the Civil Service Commission in Washington and the local administrative offices have made it possible for us to assist in making many recommendations and a large number of placements."

With the increase in technical jobs, a tremendous demand for technically trained graduates was created at the placement office. The emphasis on war production and a continued withdrawal of men workers has resulted in a big call for women graduates also, he revealed.

"In the field of teacher placement we experienced an increase in the demands for candidates. Many of the calls represent specific areas of teaching where military service and Government needs have made inroads in the school systems. The call for men to fill vacancies in physical education is particularly noticeable," Professor Abbott added.

"A review of the employment situation which has existed during the past year brings to light many startling changes. Almost over-night we have become involved in a transition from widespread unemployment to a period of active employment which gave unprecedented demands for services of technically or specially trained men and women."

Christian Science Program on Air

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1942, at 1:00 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "In God We Trust."

Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" Quartet, assisted by a staff organist. They will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns number 95, "He leadeth me, O blessed thought"; number 411, "All power is given unto our Lord"; and number 37, "City of God, how broad and far."

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York direct or to Station WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; and WGAN, Providence, R. I.

Navy Enlisting Still in Force

Navy enlistments will continue on a voluntary basis with men eligible between the ages of 17 and 50 whether married or single, Commander B. B. Ralston, recruiting inspector for the northeastern Navy division today informed the Boston recruiting station in the Federal Building.

"The numerous rumors to the effect that the Navy is going to discontinue obtaining recruits by voluntary enlistments are without foundation," Commander Ralston said.

Navy Releases Second List Of Merchant Ship Casualties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP) — The Navy Department today released Merchant Marine Casualty List No. 2 covering the period Aug. 2 to Oct. 21, inclusive.

The Navy said 22 names were not being published—17 because their next of kin reside in foreign countries and publication of their names might result in reprisals against relatives in enemy-occupied countries. The statement added that it also was impossible to determine whether their next of kin have received notifications.

Five others were not named because their records did not list next of kin.

The second list brings the total of United States Merchant Marine casualties reported to next of kin during the Sept. 27 to Oct. 21 period to 2,584, of which 442 are listed as killed and 2,142 as missing.

New Englanders in Casualty List No. 2 and their next of kin include:

Massachusetts

Missing

Ash, John Joseph, Fireman; brother, Thomas Ash, Weymouth.

Cebula, Edward, Messman; father, Stanley Cebula, Rochester.

Dakin, Ralph Eaton, Fire Watchman; brother, Frank Dakin, Boston.

Dostie, Harold Joseph, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Loona Dostie, Dorchester.

Eliard, Daniel, Jr., Messman; mother, Mrs. Mildred Eliard, Malden.

Gaudet, Ralph Charles, Second Cook and Baker; sister, Marie Gaudet, West Springfield.

Giroud, Alfred Joseph, Wiper; brother, Stanley Giroud, Chelsea.

Healy, Joseph, Maintenance; mother, Mrs. M. Healy, East Boston.

Hoffman, Christopher Harley, Ordinary Seaman; wife, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, Watertown.

Lee, William Morton, Jr., Oiler; mother, Mrs. Eveline Lee, Gloucester.

MacCaskill, Charles Munroe, Ordinary Seaman; mother, Mrs. Clara MacCaskill, Somerville.

Rogers, Frank Stevens, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Helen M. Rogers, Weymouth.

Scadding, Richard Conway, Oiler; wife, Mrs. Mabel Scadding, Everett.

Stein, Melvin Isaac, Radio Operator; wife, Mrs. Evelyn Stein, Boston.

Steinhart, Elmer; wife, Mrs. Marion N. Steinhart, Cambridge.

Williams, Jarvis Sinclair, Chief Cook; sister, Mrs. E. H. Coles, Boston.

Williams, John Brooks, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. H. M. Card, East Brookfield.

Rhode Island

Missing

Papineau, Victor Joseph, messman; father, Elie Papineau, 17 Sterns Street, Pawtucket.

Connecticut

Missing

Schon, Otto Julius, second assistant engineer; wife, Mrs. Helga Schon, Bethany, Westville.

Twiss, Clifford Boerum, messman; mother, Mrs. F. Geary, Dover.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Nov. 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

WTIC, Boston (46.7mc)

2:00 p. m.—News, organ recital.
2:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
2:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
2:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
3:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
3:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Ivory Tower."
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Boston (44.5mc) and Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.5mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Commentis.
4:45 p. m.—Music With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barrie Sisters; Willard Hull.
8:30 p. m.—Theater of the Air," starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKK, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ9, 9.66 meg., 41 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKK, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ9, 9.66 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week," VLG4, 15.21 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of Verdi's "Falstaff," TGWA, 9.59meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Behind the Battle-front, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.-68meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GRI, 9.41meg., 31.8m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WBUL, (6.04mc, 11.73mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Saturdays, Tower News from WBUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WBUL, (6.04mc, 9.7mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Saturdays, Tower News rebroadcast by transmitter.

No Letdown Wanted For Drive in Scrap

"If November and December scrap collections each equal October's, we shall go over the top, but the slightest letdown will mean failure," declared Samuel F. Doane, New England Regional Industril Salvage Chief, today.

Meanwhile Eric H. Marks, head of the Farm Scrap Unit of the General Salvage Section in Washington, said that winter cannot be permitted to halt scrap collections "any more than it will be allowed to interfere with naval and military operations on all fronts."

"Winter scrap collection," said Mr. Marks, "is no picnic, but neither is the job of the seamen who man the ships of North Atlantic convoys in bitter weather.

Agricultural areas are considered second only to industry as a source of iron and steel scrap, and plans are under way for intensified scrap collection efforts in rural areas.

October scrap iron and steel collections from New England industrial plants cut down the deficit in preceding months so appreciably that if the rate of collections is kept up the region will more than fill its industrial quota of 593,250 tons by January 1, officials believe.

Mr. Doane stated that Worcester industrial concerns are among the most prolific sources for scrap iron and steel. "The Wyman, Gordon Company, Heald Machine Company, American Steel & Wire Company, Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company, and Crompton & Knowles Loom Works," he said, "turn over 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds apiece."

Vermont Copper Mines Reopened

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP) —Copper mines that were worked more than a century ago, but which have been idle in recent decades, are being reopened in the Green Mountain State, the University of Vermont has announced.

The announcement said the mines were in East Corinth, Vershire and South Strafford.

Larke copper-ore deposits have remained in the mines, awaiting modern mining methods and proper business management, said Prof. Elbridge C. Jacobs, head of the University's geology department.

OPA and Farmers' Spokesman Disagree on Shortage of Milk

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 4—The Office of Price Administration has answered the vital New England issue: "Are consumers facing a milk shortage?" with the following statement:

"No local market in New England is going to be without essential supplies of fluid milk."

At the same time, the New England Milk Producers Association, largest farm co-operative association in the region, replied to the question in this way:

"Already we are threatened with a milk shortage in Boston and unless producers receive an increase in prices, the shortage may become critical very soon."

The differences of opinion appeared to stem from the fact that OPA officials were talking largely in terms of the immediate situation of supply and demand, whereas the N.E.M.P.A. was inclined chiefly towards what will happen in the future if the labor shortage continues, if farm prices are maintained at present low levels compared with higher New York producer prices, and if military needs continue to pull supplies away from the routine consumer markets.

Subsidies or Rationing

The issue of preferential treatment for producers serving New York markets as opposed to those serving New England was brought up by Wendell P. Davis, General Manager of the N.E.M.P.A., who warned that New England would be faced with the alternatives of Government subsidies or rationing of dairy products if farm prices are not increased.

He said that consumers were being subsidized in New York by Government favoritism in allowing higher prices to farmers without increasing prices to consumers, the Government absorbing the difference. Since this policy is not applied to New England farmers serving local markets, he said, New England milk is being diverted to New York markets.

Profit Motive

Replying to this, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, today said he believed most farmers and distributors are not going to take advantage of small price differentials to bring pressure upon the OPA to raise prices to consumers. "They will not deprive their usual markets of necessary milk supplies in order to take advantage of small price advantages in other areas."

Mr. Davis disagreed, declaring that farmers, like other businessmen, must find their most profitable markets in order to stay in business these days. The whole situation, he declared, is fraught with danger to local farm producers and will result in serious effects upon local milk supplies if the New York differential is allowed over a period of months.

"We may slide by in November," Mr. Davis stated, "but by next spring I would not care to predict the consequences of price differentials upon our dairy business."

He said that many large-scale milk distributors serving New England markets had country plants in districts accessible to New York markets. How speedily the shifting of milk supplies into New York markets would develop, Mr. Davis could not say. But once the shift has started to roll, he added, it will rapidly deplete New England's local margin of safety.

OPA officials were inclined to view the situation more calmly, declaring that consumers in a wartime economy must expect to do more or less without some of the products they have been in the habit of using excessively. Just because there is not the peacetime abundance of things doesn't mean that there is a shortage in the sense that people will suffer, they say.

Price Adjustments

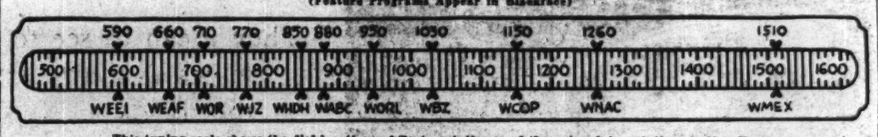
Where suffering might possibly be the outgrowth of shortages, said Mr. Backman, in isolated instances, price adjustments will be and have been made in those markets. These adjustments have been made in Nashua and other districts where milks had been diverted to the larger Boston milkshed.

Meanwhile, Mr. Davis pointed out that the so-called milk surplus in the Boston market has been reduced from 50 to 60 per cent of supply to 20 per cent. Since this surplus is what the markets depend upon for dairy by-products like butter and cream, the shortages are felt largely in the by-product branches, rather than in the fluid milk departments.

As long as there is a surplus, fluid milk markets are not in immediate danger of a shortage. But the diminishing surplus is Mr. Davis' basis for predicting eventual shortages, unless something is done to iron out the wrinkles of labor depletions, and price differentials.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
2:00 David Harum	"Three R's"; Variety Show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news.	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:15 News; Hollywood;		"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
2:30 Joseph Regatchevsky, tenor; orch.	Air Express Music.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.	Funny Money Man.
2:45	Clement Bickford, songs	"Right to Happiness";	Shady Valley Folks.	Funny Money Man.
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music.	"Stella Dallas"; serial.	Across the Footlights.	Musical Timetable
4:30 United We Stand.	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama.	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Songs; Date; Post	Air Express Music.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong";	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music.	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute.	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Show	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Council for Democracy
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Curtain time: Music
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Ranger";	"Frank Sinatra, Tenor"	Pianists; songs	Interviews;
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Musical Program	John Barry, comment	Tommy Tucker, Time
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news.	"Adventures of the Thin	Musical Roundup	Victory program
8:15 Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Organ recital
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	News Service
9:00 Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler"	Basin Street Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news. Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album: Tchaikowsky's Symphony No.
9:15				6, B minor
9:30 Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	
9:45 "Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing.	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news.	News reports; Defense.
10:15 "Mlle. Modiste"	National Radio Forum.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30 Defense talk	National Radio Forum.	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news.	Local sports
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Treasury Star Parade.	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer;	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Newscast	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program;	Music You Want	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.	News; 'Oddities'; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes.	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	Revelle Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'N' Shine"; Music	Military Band; News.	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Studio Program	Music of Many Lands.	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Mu: l Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm.	Scan navian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister"; sketch.	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News	Musical Roundup	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch.	Recorded BBC News	"Kick-Conga"!
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News.	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Club News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"; Vari-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	ety Show	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends"
11:15 Second Husband; sk	Newton Red Cross; Int.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"House in the Country"	"Against the Storm";	"Yankee House Party";	War Bond Drive
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News.	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz";	Chet Gaylord, songs.	Organ Recital	Cowboy Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music.	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	Curtain time: Music
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Sons of Pioneers	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Interviews;
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fisherman's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Tommy Tucker, Time
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Talk; "Good Food Buys"	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 "Stepmother"	"The Melodic Strings"	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music.	"The Guiding Light";	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ recital
2:45 "Pepper Young	Swingtime	Hymn Recital	Sports comments	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	"Three R's"; Variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, News.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Treasury Parade	Air Express Music.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Priscilla Fortescue.	Organ; baritone	"Right to Happiness";	Sports Comments.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, News.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo, organ.	Air Express Music.	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights.	Dance Matinee
4:30 Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Camp Callen Band	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Camp Callen Band	Dance Matinee
5:00 Victory Song Carnival; Date; "Post"	Air Express Music.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Air Express Music.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 5 o'clock Follies;	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 "Song Shop"	News; Dinner Concert.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk.	Sports; Music; Orchid.	Press Roundup; sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Meet the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Bobette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Basil Rathbone; music	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Share Your Christ-	Earl Godwin, news.	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta";	"The Dixeties"
8:15 mas" Talk show	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein, cond.	Richard Gallinger, News
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	Cowboy songs
8:45 Death Valley; News	"How Should We Fight	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Our Propaganda War" America's Town Meeting	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor	Gabriel Heatter, news. News Service	Classical Album: Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor
9:15	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Borge; Jean Daley;	Judge Frank Murphy	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Orch; Oracle Fields.	Richard Hayden; Orch.	Judge Frank Murphy	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen				
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	"White Stars to Victory";	Alan Tamiroff; orch.	"Victory & You"; guests	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 James M. Landis	Drama; Chorus; Orches-	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Harry James Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	tra	Making"; Byron Price	Treasury Star Parade	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Bill Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Drama Show: "Devil's
11:15 Leon Henderson	Newscast	March to Victory	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Henchmen"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program;	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Les Castle's Orch.	Day's End: News

Canham Speaks At Northeastern On Press of U. S.

"American newspapers are a faithful reflection of the virility of the Nation's democracy," declared Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who spoke this noon before the Northeastern University College of Liberal Arts at its convocation in Brown Hall, Boston.

"The accuracy with which they reflect democracy," said Mr. Canham, "can be distorted from without and from within: by governmental action, by war conditions, and by their own shortsightedness." He went on to describe types of headline distortion, censorship both in the United States and other countries throughout the world, and the heroism of war correspondents on all the fronts.

The Convocation presented the scholastic award to Nathan I. Herriott of Roxbury, highest ranking freshman for 1941-42, Dean Wilfred S. Lake presided.

Simultaneously the College of Engineering held its convocation in Jordan Hall, with Dean William C. White presiding, and Tau Beta Pi presented awards to five members of last year's freshman class who tied for highest rank. Recipients were: Richard J. Brusco of Westfield, Albert P. Freeman of Boston, Hyman Resnick of Dorchester, Irving H. Shames of Brighton, and Melvin A. Rosen of Dorchester. Prof. Gordon M. Fair, of the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering, was the speaker.

The College of Business Administration held its convocation at the same hour in Bates Hall, giving Laurence J. Jaffee of Stamford, Conn., the Sigma Society award for high scholarship. Dean Asa S. Knowles presided and introduced the speaker, Sterling Williams of Newton High School.

Associate Justice Murphy To Speak Before Ad Club

Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court is to be guest speaker at a dinner given by the Advertising Club of Boston in the Imperial Ballroom of the Hotel Statler tomorrow evening at 6:30.

Mr. Justice Murphy will speak on "A Nation in Peril Awakes." The former Governor General of the Philippines will be introduced by Ernest Hoftyzer, President of the Advertising Club.

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

5:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News by The Christian Science Monitor. (Recorded).
7:

New Hampshire Shipping Carloads of Apples and Squash to Far Parts of Country

Potato Crop Being Handled Co-operatively by Farmers

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4—Carloads of New Hampshire apples and squash are being shipped out of the State into distant parts of the country. It is all a part of the Agricultural Marketing Administration program to move agricultural surpluses to localities where they are needed. Seventy-three carloads of apples and 45 carloads of squash are already being moved out of the State under this program. Apple growers will receive $51,100 for the apples and $12 a ton for the squash. A large portion of the State's potato crop is being handled by a co-operative arrangement worked out among the farmers themselves. Under this plan they are able to sell to chain stores and other large buyers which would not be interested in dealing with the farmers individually.

Women in Industry

The trend toward women for jobs usually carried out by men is increasing rapidly in New Hampshire. By comparison with other states, New Hampshire women probably were a little slow to don overalls. But as the manpower problem became increasingly severe, the conversion to women got under way, and today there is hardly a field of endeavor that is not being filled by women. In one case, women are even running a sawmill. They have moved into factories, have assumed additional farm duties, are engaged in service trades, and are looking to new fields to invade. While the public is getting fairly used to women bank tellers, girl messengers, and feminine attendants at filling stations, a sawmill on Turkey Pond near Concord undoubtedly marks the acme in this conversion from men to women in industry and business. The sawmill is manned entirely by women.

Fuel Problems

While high-school teachers throughout the State are still busy figuring fuel-oil rations for thousands of householders, efforts are still being made to increase the use of other fuels in order to relieve the demands for oil. Undoubtedly the greatest decrease in oil consumption will be accounted for by industrial users. Large numbers of them, using impressive amounts of fuel, have converted to coal, and in most instances have sufficient supplies of coal on hand to last months. Increased use of firewood has been bogged down by a shortage of this fuel. The shortage has been somewhat eased since the ceiling price was raised. But the increased price does not make it much easier for fuel-wood operators to obtain labor. Whereas they formerly had trouble obtaining labor because of wage competition, they now find that the labor cannot be found, in sufficient quantities, at any price.

Geography at Dartmouth

In recognition of the global character of the war and the responsibilities of the United States in the postwar world, Dartmouth College has expanded its offerings in geography into a new and separate Department of Geography, effective with the semester starting in January. Establishment of this new department is another important move, it was said, in the series which the College has made since Ernest M. Hopkins, President of the College, outlined a program to give students a greater opportunity to study world-wide conditions and peoples, in preparation for the enlarged role of the United States in international affairs after the war.

Old-Age Assistance

Case loads for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and direct relief all decreased in August, according to the New Hampshire Department of Public Welfare in a statement based on reports from county, city, and town officials. The number of recipients of old-age asistance has decreased in both July and August from June, when the case load was apparently at its peak for the duration largely due to recipients or legally liable relatives obtaining employment. With the decrease in direct relief case load from 4,342 to 4,296 there was an increase in obligations from $107,365 to $109,081 in August. This increase in costs is undoubtedly due to the seasonal increase resulting from purchases of fuel and clothing for the winter.

Recreation Program

A program to meet war recreation needs throughout the State was outlined at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Recreation Council by Charles K. Brightbill, regional recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency. Mr. Brightbill says that it is important to provide recreation not only in military centers and those where war production predominates, but also to provide it in other communities as well to maintain morale. Some of the suggestions which Mr. Brightbill asked the Council to consider were: Surveys of recreation leaders in communities needing help in emergency nursery schools and during blackouts; the problem of leadership training in recreation where there is a shortage of help; use of campers next summer for farm work; physical and mental fitness programs in all communities; surveys of the needs of communities for recreation equipment and facilities; the problem of funds for local recreation programs; organization of counties and communities for local recreation programs, and the problem of interpreting recreation in terms of morale to help win the war.

Tin Cans Thrown Into Refuse Banned

City of Boston ash collectors will refuse to accept tin cans when mixed with other refuse in a ruling which became effective today Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced.

Beginning on January 1, the collection will make it a point to pick up tin cans which have been processed by the householders if they are segregated from the rest of the refuse, but between now and that time only monthly collections will be made.

Coast Guard Needs Skilled Mechanics

Immediate openings are available in the petty officer grades of the United States Coast Guard for men skilled at automotive mechanics and marine engine mechanics as well as experienced radio operators and repairmen, it was announced by Lieut. George A. Downing, Coast Guard personnel procurement officer in the First Naval District.

Men having experience in maintenance and operating of marine gasoline and Diesel engines, as well as automotive mechanics of long experience may apply for enlistment in the Motor Machinist grades.

Holders of amateur radio licenses are wanted, especially men qualified at first or second class commercial operators.

All applicants are asked to call at the Coast Guard Recruiting Station at 70 State Street, Boston, or in any of the following localities: Portland, Maine; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.

Henderson Coming For Boston Talk

Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration, will be one of the speakers at a war conference of New England leaders in industry, commerce and agriculture to be held in Boston on Nov. 19 and 20 under the sponsorship of the six New England governors and commanding officers of armed forces in this area, according to an announcement from the New England Council.

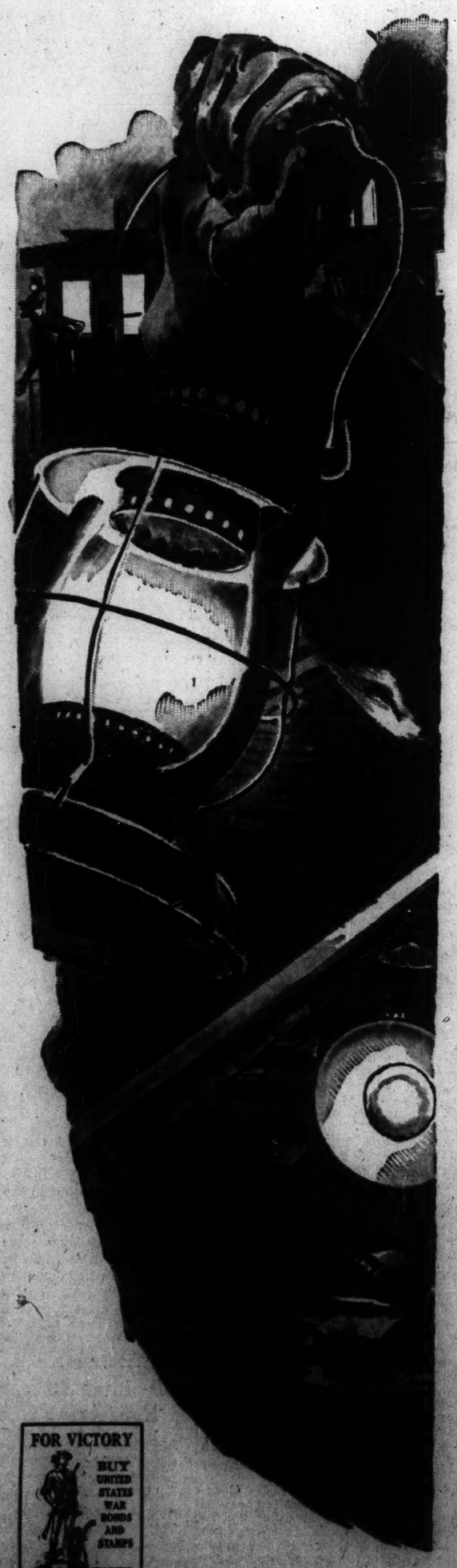
Buy Early and Carry Your Parcels Is Plea to the Public by Conservator

Urging the public to do its Christmas shopping early, W. H. Day, Administrator of Boston's War Transportation Conservation Committee, also asked that purchases be carried whenever possible, and added transportation facilities should be used during periods of the day when they are not taxed to capacity with workers.

This, he added, is in the interest of conserving badly needed transportation facilities to the fullest possible extent.

Attention also was directed to the fact that the war has so stimulated travel and the movement of property as to severely tax the facilities of all forms of transportation, and that any additional burden unnecessarily imposed may handicap or prohibit movements of persons or property essential to successful prosecution of the war.

THUNDER ALONG THE LINE...



You don't hear about it much, because they're not talking. Not these men. They have no time for talk.

But you can *see* it.

It's there in the grim lines of brakemen's faces . . . in the quick, accelerated steps of yardmasters . . . in the steely, set look in switchmen's eyes. It's the hard, cold bitterness of men who are serious — mighty serious—and working in dead earnest.

They mean to see to it that their wives and kids won't suffer at the hands of Axis madmen.

They're out to avenge the dead Marines of Wake Island . . . the toll of horror in the Atlantic . . . the blood and death of Pearl Harbor.

They're backing American fighting men to the limit—determined that Tokyo shall be blasted—Berlin blitzed—until the debts of ruthlessness are paid to the full . . . in terms of *Axis* blood, death and ashes.

What have they done?—In a few short months they have tripled New Haven war freight haulings . . . carried countless war workers . . . handled a doubled passenger traffic . . . and met the desperate need to transport troops by the thousands.

They are ready and eager to do more—anything America may ask! For theirs is the spirit that smashes records—fights to the death — wins wars. It is the spirit that established New England—and made America.

Thank God for it!

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

British Smash Rommel's Defenses in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

nassib is slightly more than 20 miles south-southwest of El Alamein near where the now-rent Axis defense line slanted across the desert ridges toward its southern anchor on the edge of the Qattara salt marshes. Himeimat is 8 to 10 miles farther south, almost at the edge of the Qattara Depression.

Entire Axis Line Reported Rolled Back

Gains at the two flanks, following up the Eighth Army's tank-won victory in Monday's six-hour battle of Tel el Akakir indicated that the whole Axis line was being rolled back.

"The Eighth Army advanced again during the night of Nov. 2 and yesterday," the British war bulletin reported.

"In the north, excepting the coastal sector—where Axis forces are hemmed in between the railway and the sea—the enemy was driven to the west of Sidi and El Rahman.

"In the southern sector, the enemy fell back from their positions at Deir el Angar Munassib and Himeimat, which were occupied by our troops."

The wording of the communiqué, making clear that Axis forces pinned against the coast were not included in the retreat beyond Sidi Abd el Rahman, gave evidence that the trapped troops had been unable to break out of the pocket in which they were held by Australian infantry, it was noted in London.

Marshal Rommel's losses in actual ground fighting were multiplied by the aerial onslaught which British and American planes centered upon his forces as they withdrew in an attempt to reform.

"For the past 24 hours," the British communiqué related, "the full force of the Allied air striking power has been concentrated on enemy units withdrawing along the coastal road.

"Our light bombers and fighter bombers have maintained incessant pressure on excellent targets provided by slow-moving transports.

"In addition, armored vehicles were attacked by low-flying aircraft along the whole battle area."

Axis Air Forces Kept on Defensive

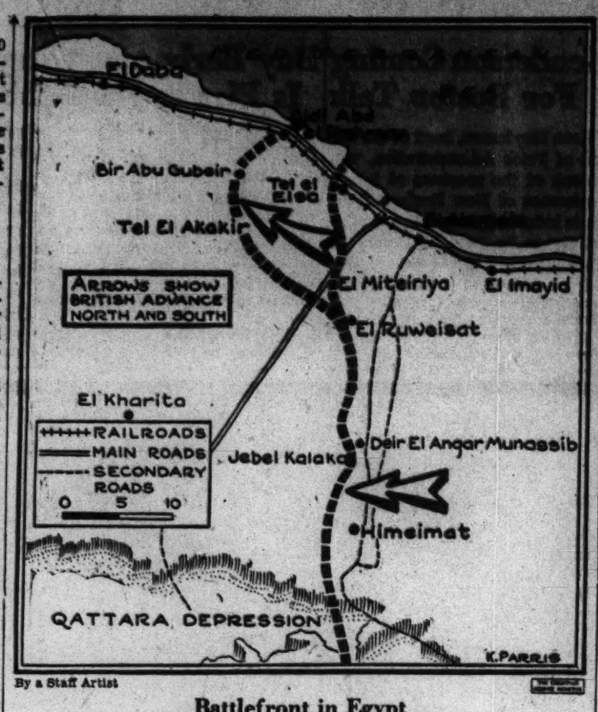
Axis air forces were driven back almost entirely on the defensive. Only twice, the British reported, did German planes attempt to bomb Britain's attacking force, and in those attempts failed at a cost of 10 planes destroyed and at least a dozen damaged. Four more were destroyed in other operations, and another at Malta. British plane losses totaled 16.

Dispatches from the battlefront said the new British thrust developed from a striking base which the British cleared out three miles west of a broad gap torn in the Axis defense system of minefields, barbed wire, and strong points.

While British artillery and infantry held open this lane of assault, strong tank forces and troop reinforcements streamed through into a new fight over a battlefield littered with the wreckage of many of Marshal Rommel's tanks, while files of enemy prisoners, including high officers, plodded back to Britain's prisoner pens

The first test of the opposing tank armies came Monday in the northern sector of the line when the British tank forces, rumbling forward under a cloud of Allied bombers and fighters, emerged behind the prepared Axis positions to face the open desert and the strength of Marshal Rommel's armored forces.

For six hours the tanks fought until Marshal Rommel's forces broke off the engagement and retreated.



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Egypt

Broken line shows present position of British and Axis forces in North Africa and gains made by the British from the former line which passed through Tel el Eisa, west of El Alamein.

Guadalcanal:

U. S. Troops Ask Aid In Ousting Japanese

American troops on Guadalcanal have called upon aerial and naval power to smash newly contrived Japanese two-way attacks threatening to close in on the island's strategic airfield.

While United States Marines and soldiers, dive bombers, and destroyers attacked invaders westward of the air base, Japanese vessels made a new landing of troops to the east under cover of darkness.

This added peril to the American-held field was announced by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, shortly after he had cautioned the nation against any false optimism over the Battle of the Solomons.

Despite the American offensive which earlier drove the foe back in the western portion of the island, the new Japanese landings on Monday night obviously indicated the enemy still was bent on capturing the airfield.

Stalingrad:

Russians Land Troops Behind German Lines

Soviet forces hold improved positions against German attacks in the Battle of Stalingrad and have dislodged the invaders from several heights in the western Caucasus counteroffensive, the Russians announced today.

Red Army troops ferried across the Volga by night were reported to have landed in the German rear above Stalingrad, diverting enemy forces from assaults on the northside factory district. The Germans reported that one Russian attempt to cross the Volga had failed.

Fresh divisions from Prussia and Saxony were moved up to assist in the Axis fight, field dispatches said.

On the central Caucasus front, the other theater of major operations, Russian lines appeared to be stiffening.

Dispatches said the Germans advanced slightly again Tuesday on one sector southeast of Nalchik, but no further Soviet withdrawals were mentioned in two successive communiqués concerning the roundabout Nazi drive from Mozdok toward the center of the south Caucasus.

Although finally pushed back by powerful forces from a field army estimated at 50,000 men, the Russians held the southern suburbs of Nalchik four days before withdrawing to new lines.

The noon communiqué announced that Soviet troops dislodged the Germans from a fortified position northeast of Tuapse in the western Caucasus campaign, while others occupied several heights and beat off an enemy counterattack.

Stalingrad's garrison was credited with the recapture of several more strongholds in fierce fighting, and subsequent assaults by the Germans were declared thrown back.

Radios Silent:

Stations Quit Despite Lack of RAF Raids

The British were without an explanation today for the sudden departure from the air early last night of the principal continental broadcasting stations.

Closing down of the stations usually is an indication the Royal Air Force is out on a night raid but there were no reports of a night bombing of either German or Italian targets.

The British had broken a lull in the air offensive Tuesday however, with a daylight attack by four-motored Stirlings on industrial and railway targets in western Germany and raids on communications in the Netherlands, Belgium, and northern France by other bombers or fighters.

The Bremen and Friesland stations went off the air for 1½ hours.

The Hilversum No. 1 transmitter, in Nazi-occupied Netherlands, was said to have been broadcasting irregularly and Hilversum No. 2 went off the air.

New Zealand and New Guinea Fight Two Kinds of Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—United Nations forces have been fighting two kinds of war at the Antipodes this southern winter, a war of jungle tactics in the New Guinea outposts and a war of snow and ice in the southernmost regions of New Zealand.

Operating from the New Guinea outposts have been Australia's most isolated troops, sometimes in pairs or attended only by black boys and living under primitive conditions comparable to those of the natives themselves, they keep watch over a key defense region.

They are the antennae of the Australian intelligence in New Guinea, always probing their allotted area for signs of Japanese movement.

These patrols move for tens of miles through chest-high keen-edged grass, through swamps and forests and flooded crocodile streams. They operate through heavy tropic rains and steaming heat. They live out of cans—cans of bully beef, carrots and hard biscuits, get fruit only occasionally when a native brings bananas or pawpaws which are hailed with delight and relished to the last portion.

Rifles for Furniture

The "uniform" of these patrols consists of a pair of shorts and an identification disc. Even feet are bare. The men live in a world of loneliness. In their huts the most prominent furniture consist of well-greased rifles.

All over New Guinea's front line you could find these men. They have a few tattered magazines which they read over and over. They have no chance of other relaxation. Their patrol duty is lengthy and arduous and their main pastime aside from reading is talk.

In New Zealand, fully-equipped soldiers move among snows in regions which are reminiscent of Scotland. They carry out training schedules not only while living in camps but during exercises in the field.

The war has brought a greatly increased appreciation of what the British Army calls fieldcraft. That is, the modern fighter is going to school in the frontier way, learning how to cross an open space, how to avoid making tracks, the right use of cover and concealment, just as his grandfather studied the same arts in order to be safe from warring natives. And this puts a great deal of the New Zealand Army in the field all the time.

Army chiefs say that they have adopted this policy to toughten up the troops. They declare Egypt and Libya, the British Empire's main battlegrounds, have demonstrated the overwhelming necessity of physical fitness. Small-scale maneuvers constantly seek to build up this fitness in the new Army here.

In the course of this training New Zealanders learn not only how to use tanks and artillery, but how to make and overcome barriers in all weathers.

Work as Commandos

They work as commando units, live off the country, seek to build both a highly-mechanized Army and a force which can travel light and be independent of roads and regular supply services. Much of this training takes them out into hard conditions, demands swimming of rivers and ingenuity in passing natural obstacles.

For the war, as far as it has gone, has not thrown much light on what fighting would be like if it took place on New Zealand territory. New Zealand is not a Malayan rubber plantation, or a Borneo jungle, or an Egptian desert. It is a fundamentally different land; even its forests have distinctive features and there are many things about it which an enemy would have to learn by experience. The continued war games here are teaching these things to the men taking part.

The one similarity about the roles of these Australians and New Zealanders is that both have been keeping vigil, with varied degrees of loneliness; as sentinels of South Pacific fortresses which will present formidable opposition to any Japanese move.

Mexico Is Declared All Out In War Effort Against Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Mexico is co-operating "100 per cent" in the United Nations war effort and is making progress under President Avila Camacho "commercially, economically and politically," according to Hubert del Valle, Director-General of Getz Brothers de Mexico, importers and exporters.

Senor del Valle, in an interview at the Commodore Hotel here today, declared that President Avila Camacho had animated the nation with policies "that are bound to benefit the country not only during this trying period, but permanently after the war."

"His policies are sound, conservative, yet progressive," he said. "He has conciliated various ex-Presidents and got them to give their friendly support to the Republic's war effort. This spirit is having its effect in all business and political circles in the Republic and is extremely helpful to the war effort."

Among the one-time Presidents now working with the Government are Pultarco Calles, Lazaro Cardenas, Abelardo Rodriguez, Roberto Ortiz and Portes Gil, Senor del Valle said.

Among the general public, however, he said, there is still a large percentage that is not favorable to the United States.

"Old anti-American feeling has not died out, but it is fading," he said. "Whereas three years ago perhaps 80 per cent of the working element was anti-American, the percentage today is not over 60 per cent, I would estimate. In a very short time that figure will be whittled down considerably."

Notwithstanding this, the Government is "thoroughly alive" to the need to co-operate with the United States and in some cases Mexico, particularly in regard to the control of Axis aliens, has taken steps more drastic than the United States, Senor del Valle added.

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$5,500,000,000 Monthly for War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Uncle Sam paid nearly $5,500,000,000 directly into the all-out war effort for the second straight month during October, making the four months total since July 1 approximately $20,250,000,000, the Treasury Department reported.

Expenditures poured into war activities averaged about $4,500,000,000 a month during July and August and jumped up another billion dollars during September, the report disclosed.

In addition, officials estimated many more millions were going into the war effort from the Treasury war chest through indirect channels.

March Tunes in Factories Keep Workers Moving On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Several Baltimore war production plants which formerly played swing music over their public-address systems to spur production by the workers have changed their tune, so to speak. Now they are playing marches. The reason is that the workers found the fast music stimulated too much speed temporarily, then caused a letdown which interfered with production to a marked degree. The marches, however, keep the workers alert and serve to maintain production.

Houseboat on Nile U. S. Officers' Club

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 4

A houseboat on the Nile was formally opened Nov. 2 as the headquarters club for United States warrant officers and non-commissioned officers in this theater.

Alexander Kirk, United States Ambassador to Egypt, and Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, commander of American forces, presided at the opening. Mr. Kirk donated the furnishings.

Japan's Retreat Eases Peril to Allies in Asia

Continued from Page 1

surge. That, combined with the equally energetic work of General MacArthur's Australian-based air forces, just succeeded by a hairsbreadth in halting the enemy movement.

And there is no reason for assuming that the enemy will not try it again, perhaps in a different direction. He may go next for Fiji or Samoa, or perhaps another direct assault on Hawaii. Whatever the point of his attack in the South Pacific, the implication is the same, the possibility of losing our bases and our lines of communication in the South Pacific which exposes the United States itself to attack or at least drives us so far from the Far East that getting back and defeating Japan becomes a military problem of herculean proportions.

The narrowness of the margin of safety is in no sense a reflection on the men who handled our operations, or on the men who did the fighting, or on the equipment they had to fight with.

Overcame Big Odds

We almost lost the naval battle of the Solomons, and our land position as a corollary, because a small proportion of total American military power was bearing the brunt of an attack by probably two thirds of the entire Japanese fleet and an equal proportion of Japan's mobile air force. And we were trying to do so much with odds against us because of dispositions and allocations of our forces under the broad plan of "beat-Hitler-first."

In the early days of American participation in the war, in some instances even before, commitments were made under which the bulk of American power was assigned to the Atlantic area.

Under the commitments which were made between heads of states and the dispositions of forces made under those commitments it was contemplated that the Pacific would be a "holding front" where the Pacific Fleet with small Army forces would hold the line to Australia by way of Samoa, Fiji, and New Caledonia. Meanwhile a major effort would be made to smash Hitler quickly.

This plan might have worked satisfactorily had it been possible to open the "second front" in Europe during the past summer or fall. It might also have been satisfactory had Japan found itself less free to concentrate on the American defense line and less disposed to try to drive that line back.

Military Situations Change

But military situations can, and usually do, change.

The biggest factor in suggesting a reassessment of the whole global situation is the absence of the "second front" on the continent of Europe.

If it was ever coming, the time for it to come was when the Germans were trying to capture Stalingrad.

It may never have been seriously intended.

That famous "recognition" of the importance of a second front in 1942 may have been a move in the "war of nerves" or a knowingly dishonest stimulant for the Russian people. The writer personally suspects it was much more than that; that it was an honest indication of an effort to prepare for an attack on the continent from England in 1942.

If so what happened to it?

The probable answer is that it was sunk in the Caribbean during the spring and summer when German submarines deprived the United States of enough ships to guarantee an adequate stream of supplies and replacements for a landing on the French coast.

Major Force in Atlantic

When the continental second front disappeared as a possibility in 1942 it changed the picture on every other front. The United States was caught with a major concentration of both land and naval forces in the Atlantic which were being unused. Had they been in use in Europe they would have drawn German pressure off of Russia and thereby increased Japanese concern about its dormant Siberian front.

But failure to apply the Anglo-American concentration in Britain to German forces on the Continent permitted maintenance of German pressure on Russia and in turn kept Russian forces in Siberia from being a real threat to Japan itself. Japan was reasonably safe from any Russian aggression. China was exhausted and India was torn with internal dissension. Japan had literally nothing on its hands except the United States, and a minor proportion of American forces at that. It was a perfect opportunity for Japan to catch us at a disadvantage.

That Japan made the attempt emphasizes the fact that the present American defense line in the Pacific is not a good enough defense line for security while we are trying to "beat-Hitler-first." It may still be as sound as ever to consider Germany the major enemy. But instead of feeling free to concentrate at once against Germany the idea is now emerging that before we can concentrate in the Atlantic for the big drive against Hitler we may have to take time out and win for ourselves a defense line in the Pacific which could hold.

Stronger Defense Line

What the Solomon Islands threat teaches is that we need a defense line which is not almost the same as the supply line. If the Japanese had broken through in the Solomons they would have been on top of the supply line. We need a defense line far enough in the enemy's direction to permit more mobility of operation and some chance for an elastic defense. The present defense line runs from Port Moresby through Guadalcanal, Fiji, and Samoa to Midway.

What could be called a minimum desirability would be a defense line including on our side all of New Guinea, the Bismack Archipelago with Rabaul firmly in our hands, the Gilbert Islands and Wake. A defense line which could really permit a safe "holding front" in the Pacific while we concentrated on Germany would include Borneo, for its opportunity to harry the enemy's supply and communication lines, and run from Borneo to Wake in the Marshall as well as the Gilberts.

But to gain either the minimum or maximum defense line in the Pacific means marking time in the Atlantic and a shift of emphasis which would provide power in the Pacific well beyond what our Admirals and Generals in that theater have yet had at their disposal.

The United Nations have held off the Japanese so far with holding forces. There was only enough weight in the Solomons landing to provide forward momentum. They have done miracles with what they had. But every move has been limited by the fact that their mission was to maintain a holding front with minimum holding forces.

American commanding officers who lose positions or ships or planes or men in the Pacific scarcely deserve hasty or careless criticism. Every one has been trying to do a big job with about half enough strength to assure success. They have only barely been able to withstand a Japanese assault on our whole Pacific position.

The question arises whether it is any safer to mark time on the European front while we try to improve our defensive position in the Pacific than it has proven to be in reverse. A responsible answer is that since we are obviously not ready to attempt the final assault on Germany we should do first what will strengthen our most threatened positions and give most aid to our most weakened associates at the same time.

Three Vital Fronts

There are only three vital fronts to which American naval and land forces can be directly moved in quantity. They are: (1) the British Isles, (2) Egypt and the Middle East, (3) the Pacific. Of these three the Pacific front is at the moment in the greatest jeopardy.

Britain is probably the strongest military bastion in the world today despite its nearness to the enemy. The British Eighth Army in Egypt may not drive Rommel back to Tripoli this time, but it seems reasonably certain to push him part of the way. Certainly that front is improving rapidly and is in no immediate danger. The menace to vital Allied positions is obviously greater in the Pacific than in Britain or Egypt. Britain has been a holding front for a year and a half—and a constantly stronger one. Egypt is an offensive front.

From the point of view of aiding our most weakened associates the Pacific is more promising than is sometimes realized. The handful of United States Marines landing on Guadalcanal did more this summer to relieve pressure on Russia than all the millions of men under arms in Britain with their thousands of tanks and planes.

Relieved Pressure on Russia

It is probable that the landing in the Solomons diverted the Japanese from an attack on Siberia at a time when forces in Britain were immobilized by the shipping shortage plus the extraordinary German fortifications around the European coast.

It is even controversial whether any significant German pressure would have been removed from the Russians if a landing had been made on the Continent from Britain. But if Japan had attacked Siberia it would have added heavily to Russia's burdens.

Thus aid goes to Russia from strengthening the American position in the Pacific. And it is the only way now open to us to aid China at all.

Thus a policy of improving our Pacific position while we let Britain hold the English Channel could provide the maximum possible aid to Russia short of opening a front on the Continent, would give China the next best thing to a reopening of the Burma Road which General Wavell is apparently in no position to attempt, and at the same time bolsters the most threatened of the vital positions which America can directly reinforce today.

Whether a shift to this effect can be made within the framework of commitments is uncertain since the exact nature of the commitments is one of our official secrets. Doing so would not mean abandonment of the doctrine that Germany is the most important enemy. But it would mean putting Adolf aside until we had secured our own fences against Tojo. But perhaps it is less a question of whether we can afford to put Adolf aside than whether we dare go on sending insufficient forces against Tojo.

At least this is a line of thought raised very seriously in a number of responsible quarters by the fact that Japan very nearly drove us out of the Solomons and routed our fleet.

Meatless Day Goes Sky High —Hits American Airlines

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—American Airlines officials announced that passengers hereafter will be served meat substitutes on Tuesdays in keeping with the growing trend toward one meatless day a week.

Chefs prepare menus a week in advance in New York and send out the bill of fares to kitchens throughout the system for preparation, the company reported.

Vegetables Vie for Victory

Fox

British Amateurs Exhibit Their Growings

Upper: Two large marrows weighing 54 and 45 pounds and a pumpkin weighing 41¼ pounds, grown by London schoolboys evacuated to Devonshire during the "Dig for Victory" campaign season. Lower: A London Bobby—out of uniform—with one of the fine cabbages he has grown to be included in a London show of vegetables grown by amateurs in aid of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Agricultural Fund.

British War Gardens 'Sprout'

LONDON—British gardens and allotments have produced in this third year of the "Dig for Victory" campaign, a bumper harvest of home-grown vegetables and fruit.

In villages, towns, and even small urban areas, horticultural shows have been held to exhibit the best of the produce. Large offices, where the number of employees runs into thousands, have held fruit and vegetable shows, frequently selling exhibited items at token prices for the benefit of war charities such as the Red Cross Society. At one such show, carrots fetched 20 cents each.

Posters urging the reader to "grow his own vegetables" have wakened in the thoughts of many who thought they didn't know a cabbage from a brussels sprout, that never-very-dormant British fondness for "growing something." The need for land on which to fulfill this ambition has been satisfied by local authorities who have provided allotments, often on such hitherto untouched and "untouchable" turf as Ranelagh polo ground.

In round figures, these allotments in England and Wales now number 1,600,000, or one allotment to every 25 people. Allowing father, mother and one child to a family, this means that there is an allotment to at least every eighth family—and six out of the other seven "dig for victory" in their own gardens.

Hess Termed Official Envoy

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Sir Patrick Dollan, who was former Lord Provost (Mayor) of Glasgow when Rudolf Hess parachuted down upon Scotland in May, 1941, was quoted by the London Daily Mail today as saying the Nazi came as an "official ambassador" with peace terms that would have made Great Britain in effect a German colony.

Sir Patrick did not give the source of his information and authoritative sources declined to comment on his statement.

Herr Hess landed near Glasgow following his flight from Germany and was in a Glasgow hospital for a time, but it was not disclosed whether Sir Patrick saw him.

"Hess had no documentary terms," the Daily Mail quoted Sir Patrick as saying, "but he indicated in conversation that all previous German colonies were to be returned to Germany and that Great Britain was to give up her military, naval, and RAF strength. She also was to pay indemnity and was to be left with an RAF to protect the British Isles."

Germany, he said, was also to get the Atlantic Coast of West Africa, Syria, Palestine, and other territories; Italy and Germany would share control of the Suez Canal; Italy would get Corsica and Tunis; and Spain would gain Gibraltar and French Morocco.

Curtin Says No Man Is Idle in Australia

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin said that not a single physically fit man in Australia was idle today as he opened a $321,000,000 austerity loan campaign.

"The Government makes no apology for imposing what is called austerity on Australians," Mr. Curtin said. "Australia and a great group of nations all are struggling in the same cause, all are obliged to make the same sacrifices and all are compelled to leave nothing undone to make us stronger."

Telephone Strikers Face Army Charge

LISBON, Portugal, Nov. 4 (AP)—Striking telephone workers were mobilized Nov. 2 and told either to work or be charged with "deserting in war time."

The strikers were employed by the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company, which has a monopoly in Lisbon and a 30-mile radius. They were placed under control of the military and are subject to the heaviest wartime penalty if they fail to resume service immediately.

Japanese Wreak Reprisal on Town

CHUNGKING, China (AP) — Chinese dispatches reported that severe reprisals had been taken by the Japanese for the assassination of a Chinese puppet secret service man in a village near Chungshan, birthplace of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republiic.

They said the Japanese made a house-to-house search for the assassin, beat seven villagers fatally, took 100 villagers as hostages, and then, not satisfied, took another 100 hostages from a near-by village.

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Allies Drive for Buna After Taking Kokoda

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 4—Having captured the strategically important village of Kokoda Allied ground troops are sweeping forward toward the next village, Oivi, which is nine miles further east.

The capture of Kokoda is a landmark in this campaign as it solves many problems and opens up the final stage of an attack on Buna.

Although Kokoda was only entered last Monday patrols had been operating around it for some time beforehand. In fact on Oct. 25 a small body of Allied jungle fighters had worked their way into a Japanese encampment and brought back valuable information.

This was at the time when the main Allied forces were still grappling with strong enemy opposition some way back, south of Alola.

Success of Small Units

A great deal of the success of the Allied advance has been due to these small independent bodies of men who have lived for days at a time in the jungle. Like termites they have gnawed incessantly at the foundations of Japanese defensive positions. They have played the Japanese jungle game to perfection and added many improvements of their own.

Kokoda was once a pretty little village. After 44 bombing and strafing raids since the first of September, no house or hut remains standing. There was, however, no evidence that the enemy had intended making a stand here. He had removed all his equipment and stores.

Link in Freight Line

Outside the village there is a fine all-weather airways strip, 1,000 yards long, which was regularly used by New Guinea airways before the war as a landing point on the freight line to the Bulola gold fields—one of the richest gold mines in the world—and for rubber traffic from the Buna area.

It is not to be supposed that the Japanese left the field ready for the Allied aircraft to land, but they couldn't destroy its value as a dropping site for supplies. Port Moresby is only 10 minutes away by air, which is the important fact about Kokoda. For the first time in several weeks' campaigning supplies can be delivered to the front line without days of back-breaking labor through defiles of the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Into Open Country

From Kokoda eastwards the country is open and rolling. There's one ridge to be crossed before Oivi, but the track is suitable for light vehicular traffic.

The next most suitable position for defense is Wairopi with its much-bombed bridge, which covers the crossing of the deep-banked swiftly running Kumasi River.

The Japanese future plans around Buna are obscure. But certainly the repulse on Monday of their reinforcing convoy must vitally affect any ideas they had.

This fleet, which was estimated to be carrying 7,000 men, was broken up and one of the transports is on fire wallowing in the sea 40 miles south of Gazmata off the New Britain coast.

The Japanese obviously took reinforcement of their hard-pressed troops seriously.

Enemy Planes Downed

Last Saturday they moved a sizable force of Zeros to Lae to protect it. These numbered at least 25, and 11 of them were shot down during Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

If the Japanese intend returning to the charge, they will require more air protection. Whether they decide to provide it or not must depend on how New Guinea and the Solomons weigh in the scales of Japanese strategy.

For Japan heavy war vessels are still cruising around in southern Solomons waters, and unless the enemy has made a complete volte face in his plans, as a result of the inconclusiveness of last week's naval action, it is likely that he won't have too much to spare for his lonely warriors at Buna.

The Japanese must be taking a rather poor view of their present position. Without reinforcements it is difficult to see how they can hold on for any length of time. Since their first landing, toward the end of July, no major movement of ships into Buna has been observed.

Some supplies have undoubtedly been getting in, probably by barges crawling down the coast. But in the meanwhile the Japanese must have suffered considerable losses from casualties out of their original landing force which was estimated at that time as about 5,000 men.

The fact that the enemy hasn't stood at bay at many of the suitable sites along the trail eastward from Ioribaiwa, near Port Moresby, shows that he couldn't or didn't intend making a serious effort to hold up the Allied advance.

Now that he has been driven back into the least defensible country in the whole of this terrain it will be even more difficult for him to resist growing Allied pressure.

Britain Producing New Locomotives For War Transport

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — New simplified railway locomotives capable of being used universally to meet war-transport needs are now in production, the Ministry of Supply announced yesterday.

The engines, intended mainly for military purposes, will use only four tons of steel castings instead of the 21 used in ordinary construction and thousands of man hours will be saved in building them. They can haul 700 tons at a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour.

The new design provides for easy conversion to the use of any kind of fuel.

The Ministry also disclosed that the United States was helping meet the demands for the thousands of locomotives in Great Britain, Turkey, the British Colonies and Dominions.

Kokoda Propaganda Backfires

MADRID, Nov. 4 (AP)—Fall of the little jungle village of Kokoda, which only a handful of Europeans ever had heard of until this summer, has had a strong effect on Europe—thanks to Axis propaganda.

Back in September, when the Germans became touchy about emphasizing "the last moments of Stalingrad" in their news releases and radiocasts, they began to give a big play to the Japanese offensive in New Guinea.

Under a Tokyo dateline they cited Japanese dispatches from Kokoda, describing it as a "Japanese base on the Australian front," told how the Japanese had Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the run and explained it was only a matter of days until Port Moresby fell and the Japanese pounced upon northern Australia.

The name of Kokoda as a Japanese base appeared with monotonous frequency in the Axis press and the press of Unoccupied France, Spain, and Portugal for weeks.

The stories were complete with maps showing Kokoda at the base of arrows shooting across the Owen Stanley Mountains to Port Moresby, across Torres Strait to Cape York in Australia and even across Australia to Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.

But German propaganda now has come home to roost.

No maps appear in the German press—nor does the name of Kokoda.

But small items in the neutral press reported Kokoda's fall and London and New York were heard radiocasting announcements of its capture.

This news made a strong impression—perhaps an even greater impression than other more important battles now raging—on Continental peoples.

Soviet Commission Chosen to Record Crimes of Germans

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Establishment of a special Soviet commission to collate a record of "the crimes of the German Fascist invaders and their accomplices" was announced today.

By decree of President Kalinin, the commission is to determine losses suffered by collective farms and social organizations and, wherever possible, "establish the identity of the German Fascist criminals guilty of the organization or execution of crimes in occupied Soviet territories in order to pass them over to court and punish them severely."

Among the commission members is the author, Alexei Tolstoy.

U. S. Air Group Praises British Output Ability

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—A group of United States aeronautical authorities who wound up a two-week survey of Britain's air industry Oct. 31 gave glowing praise for its organization and the productiveness of its workers.

Because of Britain's nearness to the war and the years it has been in, British aircraft workers produce at a faster rate than workers in the United States, members of the American Mission declared.

T. P Wright, air production director of the United States War Production Board, spokesman for the nine members of the mission, particularly praised women and part-time workers in British aircraft factories.

He said the experts were impressed by the workers' morale and "amazed" at the flexibility of the factories, making possible the rapid introduction of improvements demanded by experience.

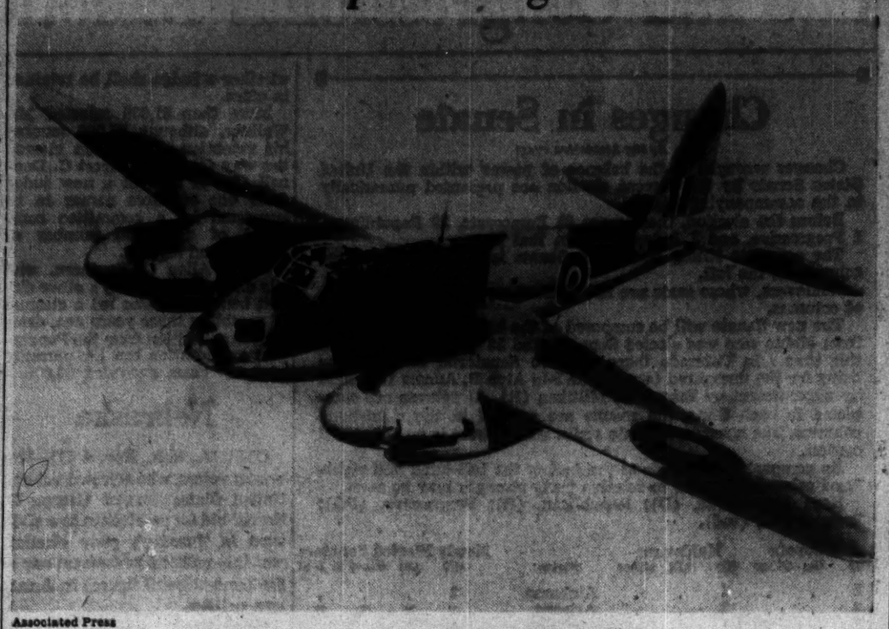
He also commented on the "excellent" control of material and supplies and the fact that production has been maintained although factories have been dispersed to escape mass bombing.

The system, Mr. Wright said, probably makes it impossible for the enemy to cause a serious production lag by bombing.

Mr. Wright and P. G. Johnson, President of the Boeing Aircraft Corporation, builders of the United States Army's fortress bombers, also spoke of "admirable" relations between British workers and employers.

They agreed also that women would play a rapidly increasing part in United States air production. Where plants in the United States now employ about 20 per cent as compared with 40 per cent in Britain, Mr. Johnson said his plant hoped to reach 70 per cent of women workers by September, 1943.

This Mosquito Stings the Axis



Associated Press

Newest British Reconnaissance Bomber
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain's new Mosquito Bomber, whose constructional details were published this week, is novel among warplanes in that it is made of wood. This distinguishing feature is said to allow widely dispersed manufacture.

Aside from this, the plane employs the rather normal accoutrements of a light bomber. It is twin-engined with Rolls Royce motors. Armament consists of four 20-millimeter cannon and four .303-caliber machine guns.

A wing span of 54 feet 2 inches and over-all length of 40 feet 9½ inches would give little clue to the official declarations that the plane is one of the "strongest airplanes in existence," or that it carries a "surprisingly formidable" bomb load.

Two men sit side by side forward and, with unobstructed vision, comprise the entire crew. A retractable landing gear and De Havilland three-bladed hydromatic propellers complete the plane's major equipment.

Vichy French Handing Over Allied Merchantmen to Nazis

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare asserted today that the Vichy Government was handing over 35 former Allied merchantmen totalling 120,000 tons in French Mediterranean ports to the Axis.

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts. Nov. 4 (AP)—Bomb explosions and bomb plots in more than half a dozen cities and sections of Unoccupied France were disclosed today in amplified reports from Vichy of incidents which occurred on the night of Nov. 2 and the next morning.

Bombs exploded in Marseille, Limoges, Vichy, and Clermont-Ferrand; two steel posts of an overland high tension wire were destroyed by an explosion at another place; and police were reported to have found bombs in the Isere Department, west of Vichy, and in Roanne, 30 miles east of Vichy.

[Dispatches from Vichy yesterday said bombs which officials alleged were of British manufacture explored at collaborationist headquarters in the affected cities, killing at least one person and injuring three others. The Vichy dispatches listed Nice as among the cities where bombs exploded.

In Vichy a bomb wrecked the propaganda office of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party.]

Vichy reports to Berlin said three bombs discovered by police in Roanne had been placed in front of a Doriot movement office and in front of a recruiting office for sending French workers to Germany.

French Naval Aid

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Reuters said Nov. 3 that a Vichy radiocast had reported that French naval "specialists" had left for Germany.

The radiocast gave no details as to the character or number of the specialists.

[German pressure for French naval aid has been reported frequently in the past.]

Dakar Evacuates

DAKAR, French West Africa. Via Vichy. Nov. 4 (AP)—Two ships chartered by the Government sailed for Marseille, France, Nov. 3, with about 1,000 women and children ordered evacuated by Pierre Boisson, Governor General.

M. Boisson said the evacuation was necessary "to permit us to resist with all our means."

Nazis Want Drivers

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris Radio broadcast a call today for Frenchmen to join the service of the German Air Force. It said Frenchmen between 18 and 50 years of age would be engaged, with mechanics and drivers (presumably truck and automobile) being preferred.

Arnold: Production Is Strength

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Defeat of the Axis will make the capitalistic system work better than ever before because it will revive full production, Thurman Arnold, United States Assistant Attorney General, declared last night.

Speaking under the auspices of the Ottawa Public Affairs Council, Mr. Arnold said the democracies had erred in believing that Germany and Japan were headed for bankruptcy because their sole economic policy had been production. "We now see our error," he said, "and out of the realization of that error can come the economic vision of the future."

The war, the Assistant Attorney General went on, "is compelling us to face the realization that only production is wealth and that nothing else can give either economic or military strength."

He said that production following a United Nations victory would make millions of jobs which would result in more abundant housing, cheaper transportation, trains, automobiles, airplanes, and fuels.

The Assistant Attorney-General assailed depression talk as a "phobia in the background of the present struggle of private groups to get themselves in position of power over our economy while the war is going on."

"When we get rid of that phobia, we will in truth be a United Nations," he asserted.

He charged that for years the United States had been exploited by a few dominant groups which refused to allow independent enterprise to add to the productive wealth of the country.

The demands of war, he added, have broken these monopolies.

Barkley Petition Minus His Consent

PADUCAH, Ky. Nov. 4 (AP)—Circulation of a round robin petition among members of the Senate asking President Roosevelt to appoint Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, to the United States Supreme Court is being done without his "knowledge, consent, or approval," the senator said here today.

The senator arrived at his home here Monday night to vote in the general election yesterday. When he was shown the story from Washington reporting that Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, was seeking signatures on a petition urging his appointment to the Supreme Court vacancy, Senator Barkley said:

"My attention has been called to an Associated Press dispatch which stated that a round robin petition was in circulation among my colleagues in the Senate urging President Roosevelt to appoint me to the Supreme Court. While I appreciate this compliment paid me by my colleagues, I feel in all fairness that I should say that it is without my knowledge, consent or approval.

"I have consistently declined to give my approval to any effort made by any of my friends to present my name to the President for this high post, and that will continue to be my attitude."

Germans Try To Halt New Croat State

LONDON, Nov. 4 (ONA)—Germany has transferred 80,000 Yugoslavs of German extraction from Bosnia and near-by regions to Croatia in a move to block formation of an independent Roman Catholic Croatia, German press reports disclosed.

Seventeen thousand, five hundred German families have already been established as a compact settlement in Northern Croatia, and will remain there, a German Radio announcement citing the Nazi press service DNB, added.

Observers interpreted the new development as a German plan to extend the southern frontiers of Austria by means of slow colonization, similar to the Germanization of Poland. The technique appears to be the Germanization of territory adjacent to Germany first, like the so-called "Warthegau" of Western Poland, and then to colonize districts farther afield, thus gradually pushing out the boundaries of the Reich.

The Croats, it is believed, were willing to follow German suggestions to deport Serbs from Croatia in the belief that they were preparing the way for a compact Croat Roman Catholic state. Now, after the work has been done, the Germans stepped in to settle German families on farms vacated by the Serbs—only the farms assigned to the Germans are 10 times as large as the ones the Serbs had.

Belgium Paying Own Way As United Nations Ally

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (ONA)—The Belgian Government was reported to be paying its own way as an ally, without depending on Britain or the United States for its finances.

The official Belgian Information Center disclosed the liquid state of Belgium-in-Exile's finances to counteract opposing rumors.

It was pointed out that when the Belgian Government fled before the Nazi blitzkrieg, it had a gold cache in American, British and French banks of close to $720,000,000. The Vichy Government let the Nazis grab the French deposits, but last year the Belgian Ambassador, George Theunis, started suit for $240,000,000 of Vichy funds in this country, and the first legal rounds have gone to the Belgians, it was said.

The Belgian Congo, Belgium's African colony, is a reservoir of vast mineral and other resources, chiefly copper, gold, diamonds, and radium. In the past two years, Belgium made a gift of $400,000 to the British for the purchase of Spitfire planes, and the Belgian Congo subscribed about $1,000,000 for the same purpose.

The Belgian Information Center report disclosed that Belgian state-owned ships participating in convoy work in the Atlantic and elsewhere were yielding revenue, and that from Argentina, Canada, and elsewhere, Belgian money has been put at the London Government's disposal.

The Belgian Government, it was said, has equipped and trained its own infantry artillery units, motorized troops, and sky troopers. "The Belgian section of the British Navy is on its own financially," the report added, "and so are Belgian aviators—more numerous today in the RAF than they were in the entire Belgian Air Force on the eve of invasion."

The Belgian Government also provides for its 80,000 prisoners of war in Germany by sending food and whatever else the regulations allow, it stated.

"About 30,000 Belgian refugees left for England after the invasion. They were pennyless, ignorant of the language, ill-adapted to their new surroundings," the report said. "Entire hospitals and children's homes were brought with them, and for a long time they were cared for and completely maintained by official funds. Today a great number have become self-sufficient."

India Develops Cans of Plywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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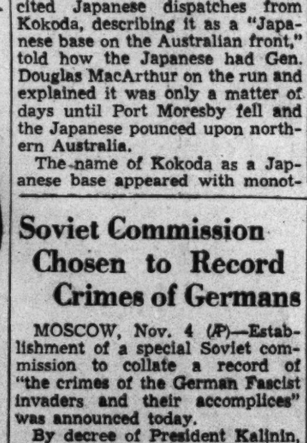

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Republicans Record Gains in State and Congressional Balloting Across the Nation

Trend to G. O. P. Shown Throughout the Country

High lights of some of the State contests as recorded in latest reports of the Associated Press are summarized below under the State names:

Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 4 (AP)—Democrats won all Arizona congressional and state offices by margins of two and one-half to one or better, returns from yesterday's general election showed today.

John R. Murdock, seeking his fourth term in Congress, and Richard F. Harless, Maricopa County (Phoenix) attorney, were elected at large.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn was re-elected for a second term, defeating Jerrie W. Lee.

California

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Attorney General Earl Warren, a Republican, will be the next Governor of California.

He rolled up an increasingly big margin today over Gov. Culbert L. Olson, the only Democratic Governor the State has had in 43 years.

Mr. Warren, who campaigned on a nonpartisan platform, promised today to select his aids without regard to party affiliations and "to move the State Capitol back to Sacramento." Under his administration, the Governor-elect said, Californians will "subordinate all else to doing our full part in winning the war and planning to meet the critical problems which will confront us during the post-war period."

The "hot cargo" referendum, which would restrict labor union activity in strikes, appeared to be on its way to becoming law.

Lieut. Will Rogers, Jr., son of the late actor-humorist, a Democrat who never left his Texas Army post to campaign, forged ahead of Representative Leland M. Ford, Santa Monica Republican, in the Sixteenth District.

Re-elected without major party opposition were Representatives Clarence F. Lea, John H. Tolan, A. J. Elliott, John M. Costello, Cecil R. King, and Harry R. Sheppard, Democrats; and Harry L. Englebright, Thomas Rolph, Richard J. Welch, Albert E. Carter, John Z. Anderson and Bertrand W. Gearhart, Republicans.

Colorado

DENVER, Colo. Nov. 4 (AP)—Colorado's Democrat Senator Ed. C. Johnson took a slight lead over Republican Gov. Ralph Carr today after a night of ballot counting in which first one and then the other led in their race for the United States Senate.

Senator Johnson is defending some of the Administration's policies in the west, while Governor Carr campaigned for State's rights.

Eugene Milikin, Republican, appointed by Governor Carr to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Alva B. Adams, led James March, Democrat, in their race for a two-year Senate term.

Another Republican, John C. Vivian, had a 36,984 vote lead over Homer Bedford, Democrat, in the race for the Governorship.

Colorado returned its three Republican and one Democratic congressmen to Washington, virtually complete returns indicated.

Delaware

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4 (AP) Former Gov. C. Douglass Buck, Republican, a relative by marriage of the du Pont family, was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Democrat James H. Hughes, who failed of renomination.

Returns from 248 of the State's 249 precincts gave Mr. Buck 45,605 votes against 37,886 for his Democratic opponent, E. Ennals Berl, Wilmington lawyer who was supported by labor organizations.

Mr. Buck, a banker, is a former Republican National Committeeman and served as Governor from 1929 to 1937. He pledged that "in matters of foreign affairs and domestic policy I shall do everything in my power to assure an early and complete victory in the war."

Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—Rep. R. A. Green, former Representative from the Second Florida District, went in as Representative-at-Large without opposition. He was succeeded in the Second District by Emory H. Price, who was unopposed in the general election.

Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4 (AP)—House Whip Robert Ramspeck of Georgia's Fifth District won re-election over H. A. Alexander, an independent.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., was re-elected with scarcely a contest from an independent opponent, Mrs. Levert Dwyer Shivers.

Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 4 (AP)—Joseph Rider Farrington, President and General Manager of the Honolulu Star - Bulletin, was elected Territorial Delegate to Congress on the basis of returns today from more than half of Hawaii's precincts.

Mr. Farrington, a Republican, led James D. Reid, Democrat, 20,148 to 9,793.

Samuel W. King, the Republican incumbent, withdrew after the primary to go into active service with the Army.

Idaho

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 4 (AP)—Glen Taylor, horseback-riding, singing campaigner, conceded defeat today in his race for the United States Senate seat held by Republican John Thomas.

Democratic Govi Chase A. Clark, and the man he beat two years ago, former Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, were locked today in a second battle.

The State's two incumbent United States Representatives, Democrat Compton I. White and Republican Henry Dworshak, piled up impressive margins.

Illinois

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Republican Wayland Brooks, elected to the Senate in 1940 by a narrow majority of 20,000 votes, defeated his Democratic challenger, Representative Raymond S. McKeough, in yesterday's Illinois Senatorial election by a margin that may reach 150,000. His victory marked the first time since 1927 that a G. O. P. Senator from the State was named to a full six-year term.

Mr. McKeough, four-term Representative from the Second (Chicago) District, gained his heaviest support in the Chicago Metropolitan area, but the large Republican vote in downstate counties more than offset his margin.

As Mr. Brooks swept into office on the Republican swing, other returns indicated the G. O. P. probably would retain all its Congressional seats and also win in two other State-wide contests—Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The closest State-wide race in the election, however, was for the Congress-at-Large post, and with about 1,000 precincts unreported, Stephan A. Day (R), incumbent, was leading Benjamin S. Adamowski (D), by more than 36,000 votes.

Twelve of the 15 Republican and four of the 11 Democratic Representatives were elected, including eleven incumbent G. O. P. Representatives and a former Republican Representative, Ralph Church. The State lost one seat by apportionment.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4 (AP)—A Republican sweep assured that Party of a net gain of at least one Indiana seat in the National House of Representatives and carried it into the major State offices at issue, unofficial returns from the off-year election showed today.

A G. O. P. victory in the Tenth District, where reapportionment threw Representative Raymond S. Springer (R) and Representative William H. Larrabee (D) together as opponents, edged the Democrats out of one seat, and in the Eighth District, Representative John W. Boehne, Jr. (D), was threatened with defeat by Charles M. La Follette (R), Evansville lawyer.

If Mr. Boehne loses, the Indiana House lineup will be nine to two Republican instead of eight to four as at present.

Indiana did not elect for the Senate or Governorship this year.

Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4 (AP)—Iowa Democrats are back where they started 16 years ago.

After the Republicans' clean sweep of yesterday's off-year election with a ticket headed by Gov. George A. Wilson, who started the G. O. P. on the comeback trail in this State in 1938, the Democrats had left one United States Senatorship, held by Guy M. Gillette.

With virtually complete unofficial returns in, Governor Wilson maintained a steady three-to-two lead over Senator Clyde L. Herring, who sought re-election. Mr. Herring has been a consistent supporter of President Roosevelt.

Republican Congressional candidates also were assured of election, with one possible exception.

In the Governor's race, Bourke B. Hickenlooper or Cedar Rapids, now Lieutenant Governor, had stretched his lead over Nelson G. Kraschel, Democrat, who was Governor of Iowa in 1937-38, to well beyond the 100,000 mark.

All other Republican candidates for state office had correspondingly large majorities.

Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 4 (AP)—Kansas Republicans mopped up in Tuesday's balloting, electing a United States Senator, Governor, all six Representatives, and a full set of State officers.

Led by veteran Senator Arthur Capper, who won his fifth term, and Andrew Schoeppel, Governor-elect, the Republicans wrested from the Democrats the only Congressional seat the latter party was holding.

Although balloting was about 35 per cent under 1940 and probably will not top 500,000, the Republicans' majorities in all cases were decisive, as contrasted to two years ago when they won the Governorship by 430 votes.

Mr. Schoeppel, former Chairman of the State Corporation Commission, likewise turned back the second Governorship bid made by William H. Burke (D) by about the same margin. With 2,279 of 2,740 precincts reported, he led Mr. Burke 235,370 to 172,508.

One of the election surprises was the wide margin of Representative E. H. Rees over Representative John Houston (D) in their fight to represent the new Fourth District, into which both were thrown in the reapportionment. Defeat of Mr. Houston eliminated the only Kansas Democrat in Congress.

Kentucky

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky apparently won re-election over Republican Richard J. Colbert as unofficial returns gave him a substantial majority.

Kentucky offered the only contest of significance in the South. Incumbent A. J. May, Democrat, and Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, waged a nip-and-tuck race with Dr. Elmer E. Gabbard, Republican nominee, in the Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. May, whose re-election was opposed by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, held a slight lead early today on the basis of scattered, unofficial returns.

Michigan

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—Michigan Republicans unseated Democratic Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner in Tuesday's election, and New Deal stalwart Prentiss M. Brown, incumbent Democratic United States Senator, conceded victory to his Republican opponent, Judge Homer Ferguson, as nearly 90 per cent of the State's vote was counted this morning.

The Governor-elect is Harry F. Kelly, Secretary of State. Not since 1828 has a Michigan Governor won re-election.

Gerald L. K. Smith, Chairman of the "Committee of 1,000,000," who classed himself as an independent Republican and ran as a "sticker" candidate on a "tires for everybody" platform against Mr. Brown and Mr. Ferguson, received only scattered votes.

Republicans gained one Congressional seat, on the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns. Incumbent Democrat Frank E. Hook of Ironwood was defeated in the Twelfth District by John B. Bennett, Ontonagon Republican. The bid of Mrs. Dorothy K. Roosevelt, Democrat, to unseat Republican George A. Dondero in the Seventeenth District, fell short.

Clare E. Hoffman, Republican Fourth District incumbent and frequent critic of President Roosevelt's domestic policies, won re-election over Dean Morley, Democrat.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4 (AP)—A Republican triumvirate headed by Gov. Harold Stassen led candidates of their party toward apparent victory in Minnesota today on the basis of unofficial returns from yesterday's election.

Governor Stassen had a lead of nearly 55,000 on the basis of returns from nearly a third of the precincts over Farmer-Laborite Elmer Benson, his nearest opponent. United States Senator Joseph H. Ball, whom the governor appointed two years ago, held a similar lead and Ed Thye, Northfield farmer Governor Stassen chose to carry on when the Governor reports for active duty in the Navy next spring, was well ahead in the Lieutenant Governoship race.

Senator Ball and Governor Stassen, who has served two terms, are pre-Pearl Harbor supporters of the Administration's foreign policy.

In the only congressional contest that had been definitely settled Republican Representative Melvin J. Maas, a Marine colonel who recently returned from a tour of duty in the Pacific, was re-elected. Republicans led in early returns from the other eight districts, including the Ninth, now represented by Farmer-Laborite Richard T. Buckler, who is retiring at the end of the present term.

Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4 (AP)—The remnants of Tom Pendergast's machine, which once voted its men into Missouri's highest political offices, tried to elect one circuit judge and unseat another in yesterday's state-wide election. Both effort failed.

Machine-backed Judge Marion D. Waltner became the first victim of Missouri's new nonpartisan court plan wherein the voter merely answers "yes" or "no" on whether a judge shall be retained in office.

More than 31,000 rejected Mr. Waltner, although 27,000 favored his retention. The action cleared the way for Gov. Forrest C. Donnell (R) to appoint a new judge from one of three names to be suggested by a committee composed of an equal number of lawyers and laymen.

Judge Allen C. Southern, who sits on Jackson County's other circuit bench and who led a cleanup of gambling three years ago, drew vicious opposition from the Pendergast organization but his plurality of "yes" votes exceeded 26,000.

Nebraska

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 4 (AP)—Nebraska voters, who rejected veteran United States Senator George W. Norris' bid for re-election to a sixth term in Tuesday's state election, sent into political retirement one of the most colorful figures in American politics.

To replace the veteran independent, renowned for his insurgency, Nebraska chose Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican nominee who campaigned on a strictly anti-New Deal platform. He had served as Republican State Chairman and Midwest Manager for the party.

President Roosevelt had endorsed Senator Norris.

Charles W. Bryan, who sought election as Governor on the Democratic ticket, took a trouncing from the Republican incumbent, Dwight Griswold, who led the one-time Democratic vice presidential candidate by a margin of nearly three to one.

The only Democrat who showed a chance of surviving the Republican sweep was Representative Charles E. McLaughlin, Omaha, seeking re-election in the second district.

over Howard Buffett, Republican. Apparently elected were three Republican congressmen, Representative Carl T. Curtis, first district, Representative Karl Stefan, third district, and Dr. A. L. Miller, fourth district, who ran for the seat to be vacated by Representative Harry B. Coffee, defeated for the Democratic senatorial nomination in the primary election.

Nevada

RENO, Nev., Nov. 4 (AP)—James G. Scrugham, Nevada's lone member of the House of Representatives, was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Cecil W. Creel, Republican, in the race for the unexpired term of the late Key Pittman.

Mr. Scrugham, a Democrat, will succeed Senator Berkeley L. Bunker who was appointed to the Senate after Senator Pittman's passing. Senator Bunker was eliminated in the primary election.

E. P. Carville, Democrat, was re-elected Governor, defeating A. V. Tallman, Republican.

New England

Results in the five New England States are presented on pages 2 and 3.

New Mexico

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 4 (AP) — The re-election of Senator Carl T. Hatch (D) and an apparent general victory by Democratic candidates for State and Congressional offices were registered in New Mexico's general election yesterday.

The sponsor of the Hatch Clean Politics Act established an overwhelming and mounting lead over J. Benson Newell of Las Cruces, his Republican opponent, while John J. Dempsey, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket appeared to have assured continuation of the State's decade of Democratic administration.

Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) likewise won re-election and his Democratic running mate, State Public Service Commissioner A. M. Fernandez, appeared to be assured election to New Mexico's other seat in Congress. This was the first time New Mexico had chosen two United States representatives.

North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator Josiah W. Bailey, in the only State-wide race in North Carolina, outdistanced his Republican opponent, Sam J. Morris of Raleigh.

North Dakota

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. John Moses, third term candidate for re-election, today was slowly building up a lead over his Nonpartisan League-Republican opponent, Lieut. Gov. Oscar W. Hagen, as reporting precincts climbed toward the halfway mark.

The Moses gain was uniform as far western precincts began to sift in, indicating the Democratic candidate was finding strength in rural areas.

In the five-way race for Congress, Usher L. Burdick, Republican incumbent, and former Congressman William Lemke, also a Republican, continued to hold their respective top positions with Halvor L. Halvorson, Democrat, trailing 5,000 votes behind Mr. Lemke.

Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. (AP)—Ohio elected 20 Republicans and only three Democrats to Congress in a Republican landslide that today gave a third term to Gov. John W. Bricker, mentioned frequently as "favorite son" Presidential timber for 1944.

Eight Democratic Representatives were beaten for re-election as the Tuesday ballot sweep gave Republicans commanding majorities in the Ohio Legislature and put them in every State elective office but Auditor. There was no election for Auditor this year.

Governor Bricker swamped former Representative John McSweeney of Wooster to become the first Republican ever to win three consecutive terms in Ohio.

Governor Bricker declined comment today on his Presidential aspirations or possibilities, saying that he wanted to continue to give Ohio an economical administration.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov 4 (AP)—E. H. Moore, anti-New Deal Democrat drafted as Republican candidate for the United States Senate, defeated Senator Joseh Lee, outspoken New Dealer seeking a second term, on the basis of incomplete unofficial returns in yesterday's election.

Mr. Lee led his Party's ticket in winning nomination last July in a State which has a top-heavy Democratic majority.

Mr. Moore blacked out party lines to stage a smashing upset.

Democrats were piling up leads in other state-wide races featured by the election as Governor of Robert S. Kerr, independent oil man and Democratic National Committeeman, who withstood a vigorous attack made on behalf of W. J. Otjen, Enid attorney and Republican candidate.

Democrats again filled every Statehouse office, and seven of their Congressional nominees held steadily growing margins over Republicans, but they failed in a full-dress attempt to unseat the only Republican member of Congress, Ross Rizley, Guymon attorney, in the Eighth District.

Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (AP)—Oregan Republicans, winning a victory that approached landslide proportions, took the Senatorial and gubernatorial races in Tuesday's election, and were leading in all four Congressional races on the basis of unofficial returns from more than half of the precincts.

Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican leader in the United States Senate and Vice-Presidental candidate in 1940, was re-elected by three to one, and Representaative Walter M. Pierce, Democrat in the Second (Eastern Oregon) District, was losing his battle for re-election.

Representatives Homer D. Angel and James Mott, both Republicans charged by their Democratic opponents with being isolationists, appeared to be re-elected. In the newly-formed Fourth (Southern Oregon) Congressional District, Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg Republican, a newspaper publisher, appeared elected.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Republican Edward Martin, retired Major General in the United States Army, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania and the entire Republican ticket for State-wide offices was elected with him in yesterday's balloting, nearly completed returns showed today.

The Republicans regained a majority in the State House, for two years controlled by Democrats, and maintained control of the State Senate.

Sixteen Republicans were known to have been elected to Congress and Party leaders believed final returns from other districts would show a Republican edge in the State's 33-man delegation, now composed of 17 Democrats and 16 Republicans.

South Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 4 (AP)—A complete Republican Congressional delegation will represent South Dakota for the first time since 1930 when Gov. Harlan J. Bushfield moves next January into the Senate seat being vacated by W. J. Bulow, Democrat defeated in the spring primary.

In a ballot landslide yesterday, the electorate reseated Representatives Karl Mundt of the First District and Francis Case of the Second District and swept M. Q. Sharpe and a complete Republican ticket into the Statehouse at Pierre, unofficial returns showed.

The comparatively light vote gave the entire Republican slate nearly a five-to-three margin.

Two-term Governor Bushfield won the Senatorial battle with Tom Berry, rancher and drought-period Governor.

Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Gov. Prentice Cooper was re-elected for a third two-year term as Tennessee's Governor, defeating C. M. Frazier, Republican.

Representative B. Carrol Reece, veteran Republican incumbent from Tennessee's First District, was re-elected without opposition, but incumbent Representative John Jennings, Jr., Republican, ran into a stiff contest in the Second District, but held a comfortable lead over John T. O'Connor, Democratic nominee.

J. N. McCord (D) was elected in Tennessee's new Fifth District without opposition.

Texas

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4 (AP)—Texas, as usual, stuck by its Democratic candidates in yesterday's election.

On the basis of unofficial reports to the Texas Election Bureau Senator W. Lee O'Daniel, Gov. Coke Stevenson, and all unopposed Texas members of the House were elected.

Four opposed Representatives appeared sure of election, the Bureau commented unofficially.

Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass of Virginia was elected to the Senate for the fifth time, easily defeating Lawrence S. Wilkes, Socialist, and Mrs. Alice Burke, Communist.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 4 (AP)—West Virginia voters, apparently intent upon electing a Republican to the U. S. Senate, piled up an ever-growing margin for Chapman Revercomb today over his veteran Democratic opponent, Gov. Matthew M. Neely.

Late this morning Governor Neely conceded defeat and sent Mr. Revercomb a congratulatory message.

Governor Neely resigned his Senate seat nearly two years ago to become Governor and then sought to returnto Washington before his four-year term as State executive was completed.

In the race for the Senate short term—two months between now and Jan. 3—Democratic Senator Joseph Rosier, appointed by Governor Neely when he left the Senate nearly two years ago to become Governor, fell behind Republican Hugh Ike Shott, Sr., Bluefield publisher.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis. Nov. 4 (AP)—A progressive, Orland S. Loomis, defeated Gov. Julius P. Heil, Republican incumbent, on the basis of nearly complete unofficial returns from Tuesday's Wisconsin gubernatorial election.

Wyoming

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 4 (AP)—Democrat Lester C. Hunt passed Gov. Nels H. Smith, Republican, in their camaign for the governorship today while Republican E. B. Robertson apparently was elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Robertson, a Welsh-born businessman-rancher, had a reasonably safe lead over Senator Harry H. Schwartz. It was Robertson's first attempt to win a political office. Senator Schwartz has served one term in the Senate.

A Republican, Frank A. Barrett, Lusk attorney, held a lead of 2,096 votes over Democrat Representative John J. McIntyre for Wyoming's only House seat.

Changes in Senate

By the Associated Press

Changes wrought in the balance of power within the United States Senate by the current election are presented numerically in the accompanying table.

Before the election, there were 65 Democrats, 29 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 1 Independent in that body.

The complete listing of the old Senate is shown in the three columns at the left.

Holdovers, whose seats are not at issue, appear in the next set of columns.

The new Senate will be composed of the holdovers, one Senator from Maine who was elected Sept. 14, and 33 others being chosen this time. In Colorado there are two Senatorial contests, one being for the unexpired term of the late Alva B. Adams (D), held by appointment by Eugene R. Milliken (R). As returns are completed in each State, the results are entered in the right-hand columns. The x marks indicate states where there is no Senatorial contest.

By comparing the totals at the foot of the left-hand and right-hand columns, changes in relative party strength may be seen.

Key: Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Progressive, (PG); Independent, (Ind).

Old Senate (D)	(R)	Other	Holdovers (D)	(R)	Other	States	Newly Elected Senators (D)	(R)	Other	In D'bt
2	.	.	1	.	.	Alabama	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Arizona	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Arkansas	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	1	.	California	x	x	x	x
1	1	.	.	.	.	Colorado	.	.	.	2
1	1	.	1	1	.	Connecticut	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Delaware	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Florida	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Georgia	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Idaho	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Illinois	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	1	1	.	Indiana	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Iowa	.	1	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	Kansas	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Kentucky	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	1	.	.	Louisiana	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	Maine*	x	1	x	x
2	.	.	2	.	.	Maryland	x	x	x	x
1	1	.	1	.	.	Massachusetts	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Michigan	.	1	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	Minnesota	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	1	.	.	Mississippi	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Missouri	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Montana	.	.	.	1
.	1	1 Ind	.	1	.	Nebraska	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Nevada	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	New Hampshire	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	New Jersey	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	New Mexico	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	New York	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	North Carolina	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	North Dakota	x	x	x	x
.	2	.	.	2	.	Ohio	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Oklahoma	.	1	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	Oregon	.	1	.	.
1	1	.	1	1	.	Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Rhode Island	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	South Carolina	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	South Dakota	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Tennessee	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Texas	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Utah	x	x	x	x
.	2	.	.	2	.	Vermont	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Virginia	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Washington	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	West Virginia	.	1	.	.
.	1	1 PG	.	1	1 PG	Wisconsin	x	x	x	x
2	.	.	1	.	.	Wyoming	.	.	.	1
65	29	2	42	20	1	Totals	13	15	.	6

*Maine elected on Sept. 14, 1942.

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SCOT TISSUE 3 rolls 22

P & G Soap	6 bars 27
Peanut Butter	2 lb. 45
Sweet Pickles	qt. 25
Libby's Catsup	14 oz. 15
Libby's Pickles	15 oz. 15

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Republicans Gain New Power As Nation Shows G.O.P. Trend

Continued from Page 1

ence national policy by virtue of its enhanced strength in House and Senate.

Presidential Prospects—The Republicans produced several. Foremost is Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey, who so decisively defeated John J. Bennett, the President's reluctantly indorsed candidate for the New York Governorship, that he stands out as the G. O. P.'s most favored favorite son for 1944. Whatever his own wishes and whatever his own intentions—and he again last night committed himself to serving the full four-year term in Albany—Mr. Dewey, the leading Republican vote-getter of 1942, will, as the politicians say, be a very "available" Presidential candidate two years hence. If he sticks to his "no" he will surprise many and disappoint others.

But there are others. There is Gov. John W. Bricker who is winning his third term in Ohio, the fertile home of Presidents. And there is Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, another Republican third-termer, who after the conclusion of the winter session of the Legislature will be serving in the Navy. And it might be well not to omit the name of Leverett Saltonstall, who is outdistancing the Republican ticket in Massachusetts and who may prove to be a dark-horse Presidential candidate of unmeasured prospects.

And speaking of Presidential prospects, there is a globe-traveler named Wendell L. Willkie who, though a man pretty much without a party, is not without his followers. It wouldn't be wise to assume that he is out of the running before the running has begun.

Democratic Upsets—For the first time in 20 years New York State will have a Republican Governor.

Senatorially and gubernatorially, Michigan has slipped away from the New Deal. Able, highly respected Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) who piloted the controversial anti-inflation bill to passage a few weeks ago has lost heavily to Republican Judge Homer Ferguson, and former Secretary of State Harry F. Kelly won the Governorship from the Democratic incumbent, Murray D. Van Wagoner.

The veteran Nebraska Independent, Senator George W. Norris, whom the President supported this year as he did in 1936, has failed of re-election and in his seat will be Kenneth Wherry, the Republican candidate.

In New Jersey a former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Albert W. Hawks, Republican, appeared to have doomed re-election hopes of Senator William H. Smathers, who owed allegiance to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

In Connecticut former Republican Governor Raymond E. Baldwin was elected over Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D) for the State House seat.

In Pennsylvania Maj. Gen. Edward Martin (R) nipped Democratic hopes for the Governorship held out for F. Clair Ross, State Auditor General.

In South Dakota Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican candidate for the Senate, was riding in over Tom Berry, former Democratic Governor.

G. O. P. Gains in West

In Iowa Senator Clyde Herring, Democratic incumbent, was taking a bad licking at the hands of George A. Wilson, Des Moines Republican.

In Wyoming, Senator Harry Schwartz (D) was trailing E. V. Robertson (R).

And so it went. The Republican gains reached to the West. Gov. Ralph Carr of Colorado was expected to relieve the Administration of one of its isolationist Senators as he appeared headed to victory over Senator Edwin C. Johnson and Mr. Carr will be succeeded in the Governor's chair by Republican John Vivian.

California also moves farther out of the Democratic embrace as Gov. Culbert Olson was defeated by Attorney General Earl Warren.

The Democrats found a bright spot in Montana, where Senator James E. Murray, facing pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist opposition in Wellington D. Rankin, Helena Republican, hopped off to a good lead. Senator Rankin is a brother of Representative Jeanette Rankin, who opposed United States entry into two wars.

On balance the outcome on a national basis is that the Republican Party has gained strength and influence in Congress and in the country. It is not evident that the Republicans are riding an irresistible tide. Whether their gains are to carry them to a greater victory two years hence depends on how they use this strength and influence at a time when the nation is demanding leadership over partisanship.

Hull Is Content With U. S. Policy On Vichy France

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said Nov. 3 the State Department and the Administration were entirely content with the Government's policy toward Vichy France and the way in which that policy has been pursued.

Mr. Hull's remark was in reply to a request for comment on Wendell L. Willkie's recent statement that the Administration's "lack of courageous leadership is nowhere more plainly illustrated than by its continued recognition of the vicious and subversive Vichy Government."

Mr. Hull told his press conference he did not intend at this time to enter into any controversy over the Government's Vichy policy. He said he had repeatedly assured the press and the country that all the information which could be made public in connection with relations with other countries would be made public whenever possible.

On a previous occasion Mr. Hull told a press conference he believed the policy of the Government toward Vichy would be better understood as the situation developed and all the facts were known.

British Plan Saves Metal Foil for War

LONDON (AP) — Saving some metal is ensured by the order to shops to remove metal foil from various types of packages before sale.

One London borough is solving the baby-carriage shortage by hiring them out to mothers at 20 cents weekly. A deposit of $6 was refunded if carriage was returned "in a satisfactory state."

The shortage of razor blades is compelling thousands of men to choose between a straight-edge or a beard.

Summary of Governors

Latest Associated Press returns on election of Governors in 33 States (now held by Democrats 18 and Republicans 15) showed: Democrats elected, 10; Democratic gain, 0; Republicans elected, 15; Republican gain, 4; Progressives elected, 1; Progressive gain, 1. Contests undecided, 7. (Governors unaffected by this election: Democrats, 10; Republicans, 5.)

Governors Elected

Alabama—Chauncey Sparks, Democrat.
Arizona—Sidney P. Osborn, (X) Democrat.
Arkansas—Homer M. Adkins, (X) Democrat.
California—Earl Warren, Republican.
Connecticut—Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican.
Georgia—Ellis Arnall, Democrat.
Iowa—Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Republican.
Kansas—Andrew Schoeppel, Republican.
Maine—Sumner Sewall, (X) Republican.
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall, (X) Republican.
Michigan—Harry F. Kelly, Republican.
Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen, (X) Republican.
Nebraska—Dwight Griswold, (X) Republican.
Nevada—E. P. Carville (X) Democrat.
New Hampshire—Robert O. Blood, (X) Republican.
New York—Thomas E. Dewey, Republican.
Ohio—John W. Bricker, (X) Republican.
Oklahoma—Robert S. Kerr, Democrat.
Oregon—Earl Snell, Republican.
Pennsylvania—Edward Martin, Republican.
Rhode Island—J. Howard McGrath, (X) Democrat.
South Carolina—Olin D. Johnston, Democrat.
South Dakota—M. Q. Sharpe, Republican.
Tennessee—Prentice Cooper, (X) Democrat.
Vermont—William H. Wills, (X) Republican.
Wisconsin—Orland S. Loomis, Progressive.
(X) Incumbent.

G. O. P. Strength Held Sign Voters Want More War Effort

Continued from Page 1

ficult to assess the part which economic and social derangements incident to the war have influenced local elections, shrewd political observers agree that such unavoidable changes always influence a certain number of voters in every community and that this almost always works to the disadvantage of the party in power.

Among national issues which are held to have operated against the Administration are the muddle over manpower, bungling of the rubber situation, and the widespread impression that the Government is not telling the whole truth about the struggle in the Southwestern Pacific.

Still another imponderable in the election was the effect of the dislocation of millions of Americans due to their entry into the armed services or to their having followed their jobs to different parts of the country. Advance indications showed that only a tiny portion of the men in the armed services would vote and that huge numbers of dislocated war workers either had not been in their new homes long enough to establish legal residence or had not bothered to register.

It is generally agreed that this shift would work to the benefit of the Republicans, since industrial workers have been a Democratic Party mainstay since 1932. The same is true of the young men in the armed services, since reputable public polls consistently have shown that the New Deal has appealed most strongly to the nation's youth.

Washington politicians also have detected a swing back to the Republican Party within the Negro electorate. In a number of important states such as Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, Negro voters are in a position to exercise the balance of power in a close election. It is thought possible that this Negro swing to Republicanism may have decided some tight contests in the industrial states of the Northeast.

British See Willkie Influence In Trend of American Voting

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)— Britons, who have not voted in a general election since 1935, got a vicarious political kick today from returns of the United States balloting.

One London newspaper made the election the principal story of the day. Others gave it unusual display. Most of them printed returns on front pages.

The Evening Standard, which has only 48 tabloid columns in its wartime edition, devoted two columns to the results.

Editorially it commented that President Roosevelt's "position and prestige remained unimpaired," but Wendell Willkie has given the opposition fresh force and the election of Thomas E. Dewey as Governor of New York "is significant of the new trend."

With thousands of Americans in Britain, interest reached an unprecedented pitch for an off-year election. News agencies received many telephone calls from soldiers and civilians asking results.

Rome

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Rome Radio in an Italian-language broadcast to the Italian Empire asserted today that the elections in the United States are rebuff for President Roosevelt.

The broadcast, recorded here by CBS, said in part:

"The Republican Party has secured for itself a great advantage for the Presidential election of 1944. . . . The Republican successes represent a noticeable rebuff for Roosevelt, and are a sign of discontent of the people of the United States with the reverses they suffered, and for the deceits which brought victory to Roosevelt during the Presidential election when he promised to keep the country out of the conflict."

Hoover Comment

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover, commenting on the election results, said today that "our enemies can get no comfort from this election" because "the platform of every single candidate—Republican, Democratic and Labor—was vigorous, efficient prosecution of the war."

His complete statement follows: "Our enemies can get no comfort from this election. The platform of every single candidate – Republican, Democratic, and Labor — was vigorous, efficient prosecution of the war. There was a strong element of protest in the vote. But it was the protest of insistence upon more effective organization of the war. And that can be no comfort for the enemy.

"Those who believe in freedom everywhere will gain confidence from the demonstration that freedom can hold to its protective institutions even in desperate wars."

Justo 'Egged' in Argentina After Talk for Democracies

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 4 (AP)—A group of nationalists hurled eggs and tomatoes at former President Augustin P. Justo yesterday as he was leaving a luncheon where he had declared it would be "suicidal" for Argentina to withhold its support from the democratic cause.

Five men were arrested for participating in the demonstration, which was followed by a series of fist fights between supporters and opponents of General Justo outside the hotel where the luncheon had been held.

About 100 persons were said to have been involved in the street brawl and one man was injured slightly. The demonstration occurred as the former President was about to enter his automobile in the company of Senator Alberto Barcelo and Deputy Justo Rocha.

First reports said one of the missles had hit General Justo and soiled his clothing, but he denied he had been hit.

He previously had been the object of hostile demonstrations by nationalist elements because of his demands for close co-operation with the United States and other American republics.

General Justo, who is expected to be a candidate in next year's Presidential election, recently went to Brazil and offered his services to the Brazilian Army, in which he holds the rank of Honorary General. He was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by United States Ambassador Norman Armour and other United Nations diplomats.

He said in his speech that the only basis for a durable peace was "the triumph of the United Nations."

"Thus it is," he continued, "that I am working along with others who share my ideals—and let there be no doubt that we represent a majority in the country—in the cause of peace and the well-being of the Argentines."

This objective, he said, could not be attained "by turning our backs on our liberal tradition and giving ourselves up to clever but ineffective balances in order to escape the observance of our obligations which we acquired through our own will. . . ."

Norris Declares His Defeat Repudiates 40-Year Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—"It's all over now and I'm at the end of the road," Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska said today, calling his defeat for re-election "a repudiation of 40 years of service."

With tears in his eyes, he told reporters:

"I have done my best to repudiate wrong and evil in governmental affairs. But I have to admit I have utterly failed.

"I don't know now why. I wasn't to blame.

"The most important thing from my viewpoint is that righteousness has been crucified and the people I love have condemned the things I held most sacred.

"Personally, I find it is a repudiation of 40 years of service. God knows I've tried to do the job, I know I have been honest. I've tried to place politics on a higher plane."

Senator Norris, a veteran independent who was defeated by Republican nominee Kenneth Wherry, added that he thought "it was a hard, sad blow to my philosophy of government" and that it seemed to be of little importance that it came at a time "when I know and everyone knows I'll never get back in."

"The people," he continued, "had a perfect right to do what they did. I would defend them to the last drop of my blood in their right to exercise the privilege they have just experienced."

Asked whether he thought he could have won if he had gone to Nebraska sooner to campaign, the Senator replied: "It probably would have helped some, but nothing that I did seemed to matter."

Raw Sugar Control Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Conservation order M-56, which controls the distribution of raw sugar, was extended indefinitely by the War Production Board. It would have expired Dec. 31. WPB said extension of the order would permit allocation of the entire 1942-43 crops of Florida and Louisiana cane sugar totaling 866,000 tons among southern refineries.

New 'C' Tag To Tell Why It Was Given

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The new "C" gasoline ration sticker will tell the public just why the motorist received it—whether he gets more than 470 miles of occupational driving a month for being a doctor, nurse, farm worker, essential war worker, etc.

Purposes for which "C" rations are permitted will be listed on each sticker, and local ration boards will place a check mark beside the purpose for which each sticker was granted. Motorists, in turn, must display a sticker for the most liberal type of ration book allowed them.

Eastern motorists already having "C" stickers which do not show the reason they were given will not have to get new ones at this time.

The Office of Price Administration said purposes for which "C" cards may be issued include:

Official government or Red Cross business; school official traveling from school to school; transportation of four or more persons to school; transportation of United States Mail; wholesale newspaper delivery; carrying newsreel photographic equipment; physicians, surgeons or veterinarians; public health nurses or internes; embalmer; minister, priest or rabbi; transportation of farm workers, marine workers, or farm materials; essential hospital, utility or war worker; labor conciliation; recruiting and training of workers; construction, repair and maintenance services or production specialists; members of armed forces to duty; telegraph delivery; essential scrap agents.

Help for Russia Provided in Will

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (AP)—A bequest of $500 to the family of the first American pilot killed over the Russian battlefront is made in the will of Abraham Singer, Santa Monica merchant.

County Clerk J. F. Moroney said he had received a letter from Maj. George W. Rochester, chief of the Army Air Force military justice division, asking if the funds were available. The War Department previously had been notified of the will. Singer also left $1,000 from his $10,600 estate to the Russian War Relief Fund.

Late Returns on 435 Seats in House

Latest Associated Press returns on the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, showed:

Democrats elected 200 (present Congress, 257; vacancies, 7).

Republicans elected 185 (present Congress, 165; vacancies, 1).

Progressives elected 2 (present Congress, 3.)

Farmer-Laborites elected, 0 (present congress 1).

Contests undecided, 47.

(Necessary for a majority, 218.)

Summary of Senators

Latest Associated Press returns on the 34 seats in the United States Senate showed: Democrats elected, 13; holdovers, 41; total, 54. Republicans elected, 15; holdovers, 20; total, 35. Progressives elected, 0; holdover, 1; total, 1. Contests undecided, 8. (Necessary for a majority, 49.)

Senators Elected

Alabama—John H. Bankhead, (X) Democrat.
Arkansas—John L. McClellan, Democrat.
Delaware—C. Douglass Buck, Republican.
Georgia—Richard B. Russell, (X) Democrat.
Idaho—John Thomas, (X) Republican.
Illinois—C. Wayland Brooks, (X) Republican.
Iowa—George A. Wilson, Republican.
Kansas—Arthur Capper, (X) Republican.
Louisiana—Allen J. Ellender, (X) Democrat.
Maine—Wallace H. White, Jr., (X) Republican
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (X) Republican
Michigan—Homer Ferguson, Republican.
Mississippi—James O. Eastland, Democrat.
Nebraska—Kenneth L. Wherry, Republican.
Nevada—James G. Scrugham, Democrat.
New Hampshire—Styles Bridges, (X) Republican.
New Jersey—Albert W. Hawkes, Republican.
New Mexico—Carl A. Hatch, Democrat.
North Carolina—Josiah Bailey, (X) Democrat.
Oregon—Charles L. McNary, (X) Republican.
Oklahoma—E. H. Moore, Republican.
Rhode Island—Theodore F. Green, (X) Democrat.
South Carolina—Burnet R. Maybank, (X) Democrat.
South Dakota—Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican.
Tennessee—Tom Stewart, (X) Democrat.
Texas—W. Lee O'Daniel, (X) Democrat.
Virginia—Carter Glass, (X) Democrat.
West Virginia—Chapman Revercomb, Republican.

One Less Congresswoman; Six of Eight Left in G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Although women supposedly did a larger share of the voting in yesterday's elections than ever before, the number of women to sit in the Seventy-eighth Congress will drop from nine to eight. Six of the eight are Republicans.

Taking some of the limelight from six long-timers will be Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, New York playwright and roving foreign correspondent, elected to represent the Fourth District of Connecticut.

The only other woman newcomer to the House will be Miss Winifred C. Stanley (R) of Buffalo, N. Y., graduate of the University of Buffalo's Law School and now a $3,100-a-year assistant district attorney, who lives at home with her parents and two sisters. Miss Stanley was one of two New York Representatives elected "at large" —from the whole state.

Serving along with Mrs. Luce and Miss Stanley in the House will be Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio; Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey; Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas remains the sole woman member of the Senate. She was not up for re-election this year when the only women candidates for the Senate ran on minor party tickets.

Mrs. Norton the Dean

Mrs. Norton, who has been in Congress since 1924 when she was the first woman elected from the Democratic Party, remains the Dean of the Congresswomen.

Running her a close second is Mrs. Rogers who entered Congress in June, 1925, to fill a vacancy caused by the passing of her husband and has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress.

Three women members of the present House of Representatives did not run for re-election. Miss Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana, long-time pacifist who became famous last December as the sole dissenter against America's declaration of war against the Axis, decided not to try for renomination. Mrs. Caroline O'Day, (D) Representative-at-large from New York, who has been kept from her job in Washington by physical incapacity and Mrs. Katharine Byron (D) of Maryland, filling out the term of her husband, killed in an airplane crash, did not seek re-election.

The capital is especially looking forward to the January appearance in the House of Mrs. Luce who has recently forsaken a life close to society and the theater for politics and commentating on world affairs. She is the author of three successful broadway plays—"The Women," "Kiss the Boys Goodby" and "Margin for Error."

Letter in Life Didn't Matter

Mrs. Luce's political enemies were hopeful that a much-criticized "open letter to Britain" appearing recently in Life magazine, edited by her husband, might defeat her but she won by a comfortable margin over her Democratic opponent, Le Roy D. Downs, the incumbent.

A sister-in-law of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the widow of her brother, G. Hall Roosevelt, went down to defeat in Michigan's Seventeenth District to Republican Representative George A. Dondero. Mrs. Roosevelt, mother of three daughters, had been an active worker in many New Deal welfare enterprises, especially the music projects, but was unable to prevail against the general Republican sweep in the State of Michigan.

Women political analysts in the capital gave varying reasons for the fact that there were only 66 women candidates for Federal offices this year, compared with 83 in 1940 and 92 in 1938. They pointed out that women, though not called off to war with men have their attention largely concentrated on war work and wartime housekeeping. Besides, organized politics is still largely controlled by men.

Negro Accepted For RCAF Training

TORONTO, Nov. 4 (CP)—Lloyd Perry of Chatham, Ont., who enlisted here recently in the Royal Canadian Air Force, became the first Canadian Negro scheduled for training as a pilot in the RCAF.

Mr. Perry is Premier of the Ontario Older Boys' Parliament and a graduate in law of Wayne University, Detroit. He was a track star at Chatham Collegiate and Vocational Institute and Wayne University.

Safety Razor Making Halts For Civilians

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The War Production Board today halted the manufacture of safety razors for civilian use, and put all razors and razor blades under strict production and distribution restrictions.

From now on safety razors may be produced only for the military forces, for export, and for lend-lease purposes.

Production of straight razors was reduced substantially for the last two months of the year, and will be halted Jan. 1. WPB said the industry, however, would be put to good use, manufacturing Commando knives, among other things.

Production of safety - razor blades next year will approximate 2,750,000,000, a 20 per cent reduction from the record-breaking 1941 production, but an increase of 12 per cent over 1940.

WPB predicted the supply of blades for civilian use would be ample to meet all requirements in 1943. While fewer blades will be made for civilian use, the demand is expected to decrease substantially because of the millions of men in the armed forces.

WPB estimated the restrictions of razors and razor blades would result in a saving of more than 800 tons of steel, some of it of the high-carbon variety used in the war-production program.

Billion-Dollar Backlog Figured in Tool Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Estimating that the machine tool industry has a backlog of unfilled orders exceeding $1,000,000,000, George C. Brainard of the War Production Board appealed to manufacturers Nov. 2 to make a one-third reduction in the time used in turning out machine tools and to further divide work where possible.

Although machine tool output in September was worth $120,000,000, almost seven times normal production, Mr. Brainard said the importance of machine tools in the war effort required an even better record.

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New Pressure on Nazi Spies; Chile May Use Extra Power

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 4 (AP)—Latin-American pressure upon Axis agencies was tightened today by a series of developments and it was learned that the Government of neutral Chile would ask for emergency legislation soon to combat espionage.

Anti-spy action was said to be planned at the special session of the Congress scheduled to open Nov. 15.

Over Chilean objections, the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense of the Hemisphere voted 5-to-1 at Montevideo yesterday to publish a Washington memorandum that a German spy ring had sent detailed military information from Chile to Germany and had sought by bribery to obtain secrets concerning the Panama Canal.

One of the conclusions of the memorandum said:

"The [Nazi] organization sought to bribe a diplomat of one American nation to get information about the Panama Canal, expressed a desire to use as a spy an agent of one of the members of the Chilean Air Defense who was invited to follow a training course in the United States, sent Germany specific details on traffic and cargoes of Chilean ships, including information on the Chilean ship Tolten which was sunk on its last trip to the United States, sent occasionally to Germany data on hydrographic maps in Chile, military aid from the United States, and weather reports."

Interference Alleged

Interior Minister Paul Morales asserted today that publication of the memorandum was "contrary to the interests of the continental defense" and would interfere with investigations directed by President Rios.

"I wish to state categorically," the Minister said, "that the Government of Chile has investigated with exactness and quickness every accusation made of any activities contrary to the clear policy of the President of the Republic, aimed at the end that neither the territory nor the jurisdictional waters of Chile will be used for activities against the American countries."

Specifically, he said a powerful clandestine radio station had been seized. He contended there had been no undue delay in Chilean action upon the memorandum since it was presented to Chile's Foreign Office by United States Ambassador Claude G. Bowers June 30.

The memorandum formed the basis of a speech Oct. 8 by Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, in which he charged that Argentina and Chile were still permitting their neighbors to be "stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries."

20 Persons Named

It identified 20 persons as active in German espionage in Chile and other countries. Those named included Ludwig von Hohlen, air attaché of the German Embassy in Santiago, who was said to have directed the clandestine radio station PYL which transmitted the messages; Wilhelm von Pochhammer, former Consul General at Valparaiso, who is now attached to the German Embassy in Buenos Aires; a priest named Viane in Ecuador; Herbert von Meyer and Albrecht Engels in Brazil; Pablo Rubach, Mexico; Albrecht Douglas, Peru; Oscar Wilms, Nicaragua; and Hans Gangler, Cuba.

Chile's delegate to the Montevideo session, Valdez Florez, cast the one negative vote on the question of publication, proposed by Carl B. Spaeth, United States delegate. The Argentine representative refrained from voting.

Ambassador Bowers was reported in informed quarters last night to have repeated President Roosevelt's invitation to President Rios to visit the United States. Dr. Rios had planned such a journey this autumn, but cancelled the arrangements at the height of Chilean dissatisfaction over the Welles speech.

Horst Ketter, German Consulate code clerk, was held at Valparaiso for questioning by police investigating a reported German spy ring in that chief Chilean port.

Dispatches from Mexico City said that Mexico's budget for 1943 would contain an $800,000 appropriation for counter-espionage and control of "fifth column" activities.

President Castillo of Argentina sent his military aide, Col. Rafael Sola, to the home of Former President Justo to express the Government's displeasure at a Nationalist demonstration yesterday against Señor Justo's advocacy of the United Nations' cause. Eggs and tomatoes were hurled at the former President as he left a luncheon where he declared it would be suicidal for Argentina to withhold its support.

Film Magnates Find $25,000 Salary Top Real Dilemma Worse Than Any Reel One

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Behind closed doors of the Internal Revenue Bureau, a handful of Hollywood higher-ups today faced a dilemma more fearsome than any they ever filmed.

For there, in a little plot that might be called "the 25-grand net lake," the Treasury's salary stabilization strategists were scrubbing a lot of glitter and gilt off the legendary movieland.

While most of the script still was secret after more than three days of secluded study, bits of dialogue drifting out hinted definitely that Hollywood no longer could live in the style to which it had become accustomed—unless it dipped into past earnings.

Economic Director James F. Byrnes set the stage with his stabilization order limiting salaries to $25,000 net a year—but that "net" left reason to hope for many deductions.

Then the camera swung to John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who said the flicker folks could not deduct the 10 per cent they pay their agents, their high cost of living, their varied personal "business" expenses, or the rent on those 25-room houses in Beverly Hills. It's no secret that if some stars subtracted those expenses from $25,000, there would be nothing left but a deficit.

Mr. Sullivan also said that if an actor exceeded the limit in the year, all film firms who contributed to his total salary would be equal violators—even those who paid him long before he topped the 25 grand. That is why some top-notch lawyers have appeared on the scene here as supporting characters.

Besides the Treasury problems, other threats have the magnates more harried than a hero in the last reel. Will the stars make just enough pictures to earn their $25,000? Will they then quit work for the year? Will this Internal Revenue Bureau battle be just the beginning?

Watch for the next chapter.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 300 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jailbreak, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Musical about West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL — Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M, Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical. —M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighter sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama of hokum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

© Columbia Pictures

Rita Hayworth
Now in "You Were Never Lovelier."

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air arm.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A. or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted —M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven —M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization, but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage, recorded in a candid, intelligent, timely film.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful —M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing the type of obnoxious American who is an embarrassment at home and an annoyance abroad.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance, and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

CAIRO—A burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE—Fairly funny farce from the Kaufman-Hart stage play about modern pioneers in the heart of Pennsylvania. —M. Y.

I MARRIED A WITCH—From Thorne Smith novel, René Clair has filmed a story of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about a Navy detachment assigned to a freighter bound for Europe. Plenty of action and excitement but don't expect too much logic in the sequence of events.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name, and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—"Musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, some in questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Average mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective melodrama about homesteaders vs. crooked miners.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental.—M. Y. C.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—Persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes best of second-rate spy story. Opening scenes moving and effective.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

Defense Fights Admission Of Statement at Treason Trial

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—With two statements by a defendant in the record under protest, defense counsel for six persons on trial on treason charges yesterday fought doggedly against admission of a third, contending it, too, was obtained "under duress."

One of the two statements by Walter Wilhelm Froehling which were approved as evidence by Federal Judge William J. Campbell contained Mr. Froehling's admission that he knew his nephew Herbert Hans Haupt, executed as a Nazi saboteur last Aug. 8, had been trained in Germany to carry on a scheme of destruction of American war industries.

Mr. Froehling and his wife, Lucille, are two of the defendants. The others are young Haupt's parents, Hans Max and Erna Haupt, and their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin.

All are charged with having given "aid and comfort" to Herbert Haupt after he came to America by submarine last June with seven companions.

The second statement, admitted yesterday, was the first evidence presented by the Government that Mr. Froehling or any other defendant knew why Haupt came back to the United States from Germany.

The first two statements were obtained by the F. B. I. June 28 and June 30. When the Government announced it wished to read to the jury a third taken from Mr. Froehling July 2 and 3, the defense demanded to know the circumstances under which it was obtained.

John F. Hennessy, an F. B. I. agent, said another agent had informed the F. B. I. field office in Chicago that Mr. Froehling, detained in the suburban Winnetka police station, wished to correct and enlarge upon his two previous statements. Mr. Hennessy told the court he was assigned to talk to Mr. Froehling.

Mr. Hennessy related he talked with Mr. Froehling "an hour or so the afternoon of July 2, and for "several more hours" after dinner. At about 11:30 p. m., he testified, a stenographer was called and "we dictated a third statement in an hour or an hour and a half." After transcription of the statement, he asserted Mr. Froehling read and signed it at 4:30 a. m., July 3. He said Mr. Froehling made no complaint of being tired.

Under cross-examination, the F. B. I. agent told defense attorney Paul A. F. Warnholtz that he knew what information to seek from Mr. Froehling because Herbert Haupt had previously made a statement.

Three Farm Leaders Propose New Joint Manpower Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Heads of three major farm organizations recommended last night a four-point manpower program in place of what they called "misdirected efforts" of Government agencies to fasten "far-reaching bureaucratic controls and restrictions" on farmers and farm workers.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Ezra T. Benson, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, said in a joint statement:

"Under the guise of the war effort, a social revolution is being perpetrated upon the American people. We are convinced that unless these policies are immediately abandoned, we face a disastrous shortage of food."

Their declaration came at the end of a day of discussion of the war manpower situation which brought an estimate from Surgeon General Thomas Parran that the country's doctors would be able to take care of civilian health despite needs of the armed services; a statement from Selective Service headquarters that more activities would be added to the 34 previously listed as essential; and word from an informed source that the War Manpower commission's Management-Labor Committee report recommended to President Roosevelt that Selective Service be placed under the Commission's jurisdiction.

The same source, who did not wish to be quoted by name, said the report urged that voluntary enlistments in the armed forces be stopped and recommended that the United States Employment Service be given almost exclusive power over hiring.

Selective Service said the new essential designations, intended for the guidance of draft boards in granting occupational deferment, covered 50 occupations in the construction field and 39 in production of stone, clay and glass products. These and the 34 listed previously were occupations which require six months or more of training.

The farm leaders declared that the drain of manpower from farms was due to "refusal of this Administration to deal effectively with industrial wages. . . . Surveys show that twice as many farm workers have been lured into industry by fabulous wages as have joined the armed forces."

Their statement recommended: That all branches of Government recognize and treat agriculture as an essential war industry; that Selective Service instruct local boards to defer essential farm workers and operators until replacements are found, as long as they remain in farm work; that farm price ceilings be adjusted to carry out the

Labor Shortage Vital Topic For National Grange Meet

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 4—The hired-man problem has stepped into the spotlight as the biggest puzzle before the farmer today, taking the place held for years by the question of what to do with farm surpluses, it appears as delegates from the 37 state units of the National Grange prepare to gather in this apple-growing center. They will meet for the farm fraternity's 76th annual convention Nov. 11-19.

For nine days, representatives of farmers in all parts of the nation will discuss this question and undertake to find answers. They can be expected to oppose regimentation of labor in principle, and to advocate economic adjustments which will make it possible for the farmer to pay wages good enough to hold skilled farm workers of their own free will.

The old surplus problem is not out of the picture entirely, however. Grange leaders who remember the boom days of the first world war and subsequent contraction of demand are already thinking about the postwar period and means to dispose of the total farm output when the demands of the armed forces and lend-lease no longer swallow up surpluses. But this is a matter which is certain to take second place to other more urgent ones of the moment.

Production Paramount Factor

For the Grange state masters and their wives, who form the voting body of the order, realize that there is one towering question before all persons who work the soil this year—how to obtain the fullest possible production to meet war demands. They know it is up to them to see that sufficient food and fibre flows from the farms to feed not only civilians and the armed forces of this country but also to help supply the United Nations.

State masters in a number of widely separated regions were asked by this writer just before they prepared to leave for Wenatchee to list what they considered the most important issues to come up before this convention. All but one of them cited the same three: farm manpower, price control, and revision of the parity base. Since the latter two involve the question of computing labor costs in determining fair prices, the manpower issue really enters into all three. Indeed, the majority recognized this and put manpower first.

"We hope it will be possible to induce workers in sufficient quantities to stay on the farm by reason of a fair price relationship, rather than by reason of an enlarged program of government subsidy or a drastic program of regimented manpower," said Herschell D. Newsom, master of the Indiana State Grange.

Mr. Newsom, who is one of the younger leaders in this veteran fraternity, believes that revision of the parity base is another highly important issue before the nation since it has chosen to operate under a controlled economy. There must be equality of income for services rendered, Mr. Newsom believes, if continued operation and ability to produce by all groups is to be guaranteed.

The present parity base was severely criticized by members of this organization at the convention a year ago, and Grange leaders believe the problem is much more acute today.

When the manpower question comes up for consideration at the convention next week, State masters from areas with large dairy industries may be expected to have the most to say. No person feels the labor shortage more keenly than the dairyman who serves a near-by industrial area. In the first place, he is close to the labor market competition of the big cities. In the second place, as a dairyman, he is more dependent upon hired labor. than most farmers, since milking requires a very special skill and cannot be postponed, even for a few hours.

Cows Being Sold

E. A. Eckert, of Mascoutah, Ill., Secretary of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, happens to live near a large dairy farming area.

"In our St. Louis milk shed as in other dairy districts," he said, "many of our dairymen are selling their cows because they have no one to take care of them. Farm leaders, and many others, believe that milking cows and similar work should be classified the same as work in defense plants because it is part of defense. At the present time the Government is recognizing this fact, but it is too late for many."

Closely allied to the manpower problem is the question of getting priorities on farm machinery. Grange leaders appear less concerned about this aspect of the matter than about others, however. As E. T. Taylor, Master of the Idaho Grange, put it, the feeling is that it's a good idea to let others worry about that.

"If we cannot get the machinery we cannot produce, and the urgent need for production, it is felt, will bring the answer to that problem," Mr. Taylor observed.

While these serious matters are certain to keep Grange voting delegates busy late into the night here, there will be plenty of social and fraternal activity, too. There will be excursions, musical contests, dinners in country Grange halls—but above all there will be the conferring of the colorful seventh degree of the order, an event which takes place only at national conventions. This highest degree of the Grange will be conferred Nov. 13, in the Fox-Liberty Theater, with High Priest of Demeter, Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., conducting the ceremony.

This year the convention is likely to be more social than usual because it is meeting in a small city. Wenatchee, although famous the nation over for its apples, is a town of less than 15,000. Residents of the city and surrounding country are helping the hotels in housing visitors, by opering their homes, and they are delighted with the opportunity.

"Chelan County, two-thirds rural in population, has virtually resolved itself into a committee of the whole to make certain that nothing is left undone toward making its national Grange guests comfortable and happy," the local committee stated. "Near-by counties are pitching in to help. The enthusiasm and eagerness of this community is likewise reflected in Grange circles throughout the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, which are acting as co-hosts."

Enthusiastic Hosts

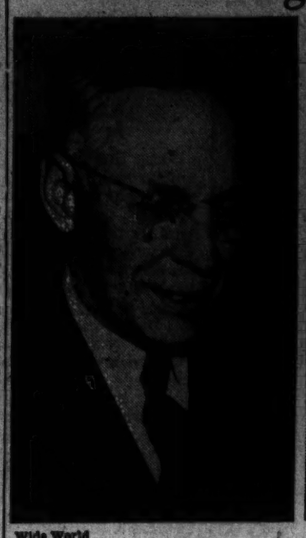
When State Master Henry P. Carstensen of Washington met with local business people and Grangers of this region to plan for the convention early in October, Chamber of Commerce rooms in Wenatchee were overflowing with the crowd which had recessed apple harvesting to help plan for the convention.

It was all a surprise. Spokane had been chosen as the city for the meeting, but war activities took over available space for meetings there and a last-minute change had to be made. Wentachee was ready for the emergency. Experience in handling crowds of from 30,000 to 40,000 over the four-day period of its Apple Blossom Festival helped the little city feel competent for its present task.

Mr. Carstensen is pleased about the holding of the convention in Wenatchee. "It will be a real grass roots convention, close to the back country which is the life blood of the Grange," he said.

The farm fraternity is strong in this big Northwest farming and fruit-growing state. Membership increased this year, bringing the total up around 37,000. The national organization lists about 800,000 members from 37 states.

Outstanding Figures at Grange Meeting



Wide World

Albert S. Goss
Of the State of Washington, Master of the National Grange.

Henry P. Carstensen
Master of the Washington State Grange and convention host.

E. A. Eckert
Master of Illinois Grange and Secretary of National Grange Executive Committee.

Conservatives in Canada Face Test

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Nov. 4—The Conservative Party, which has been a dominant force in the politics of Canada during much of the nation's history, is approaching a supreme test. At its convention in Winnipeg, Dec. 9, it will face decisions which vitally affect the future of the Party.

The present situation reflects a deep unheaval in Canadian politics and in all Canadian parties. No student of Canadian affairs regards the Conservatives' difficulties as accidental or due merely to a conflict of personalities. They are part of the democratic process which, through the agency of political groups, is working to clarify the fundamental public issues in Canada. The Conservative Party, like other parties, must represent a clear-cut policy, must reflect a basic issue in Canada, if it is to survive.

Since Sir John A. Macdonald introduced the National Policy in 1878, the Conservative Party has existed mainly on two policies—high tariffs and a strong attachment to Britain. These policies are no longer a sufficient base for a national party. The long argument between the Conservative and Liberal Parties over tariffs has largely lost its force, because there has lately been little practical difference between them in the making of tariffs.

But, more important, the present general acceptance of the Atlantic Charter and the demand for lower tariffs everywhere have made a high tariff policy impossible politically.

Now that Canada is wholeheartedly in the war, there is no issue between Canadian parties on the general question of fullest co-operation with Britain.

Issue Now Economic

Instead, the basic long-term political issue in Canada is judged now to be economic—the world-wide issue of private initiative versus statism.

Whatever issues may arise meanwhile—and there are plenty of possibilities—this broader problem of Canada's economic future is almost certain to form the battleground of postwar politics here, as elsewhere.

Realizing this, a group of the younger men of the Conservative Party met at a significant conference at Port Hope, Ont., not long ago and attempted to point the Canadian Conservatism in an entirely new direction. Where the Party had always stood, as its name implies, as the representative of conservatism against radical experiment, the Port Hope Conference sought to make it a party of reform.

The ancient policy of high tariffs was rejected in favor of the general trade policy of the Atlantic Charter.

The Conservative policy of British Empire trade preferences, which shut out the products of non-British nations, was dropped.

Economic Reform

At the same time the Port Hope conference accepted a policy of economic reform which would have sounded like the wildest radicalism a few years ago. The fundamental decision—apart from various reforms in social legislation—is to be found in a resolution declaring that the state must provide employment for all the people when private initiative is unable to do so. But the Conference declared absolutely in favor of maintaining private initiative as the mainspring of Canadian society.

This conference was not attended by any elected politician. Even Arthur Meighen, Party leader and former Prime Minister, was not invited. Instead, the Conference was designed to be a grass-roots movement expressing the views of the unknown Conservatives who cannot always express themselves adequately at a regular party convention.

Having accepted a radical policy, the Port Hope Conservatives now seek to implement their views at Winnipeg. They want the party as a whole to adopt their new line. They reason that there is no place in Canada for two parties of the Right.

In terms of present-day issues, the Liberal Party is certainly a party of the Right and, for the moment, dominates Canadian politics with an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons. To oppose it on its own general program, as a minor party of the Right, will offer the Conservative Party no prospect of success, the Port Hope Conference believed. Instead, the Conservative Party must be made a new force for reform, offering a clear-cut issue between it and the Government.

New Trends

Basic political changes are under way in Canada. They affect not only the politics of the Dominion, but find a counterpart in many of the democracies. In the following article the situation is discussed by one of Canada's foremost journalists.

Another Factor

In all these calculations, another factor must be considered. It is the Socialist Party of Canada, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which, according to latest Gallup polls, has roughly doubled its strength among the people in the last year and now has almost as wide support as the Conservative Party. The C. C. F., as it is called, must now be reckoned as one of the primary forces in Canadian politics—and for the obvious reason that it represents a clear-cut issue and stands by a definite philosophy. It stands for complete statism and a new form of society.

So long as the Liberal and Conservative Parties stand together and with little difference between them, in opposition to Socialism, and so long as the Socialist Party continues to grow, the two-party system of Canada is bound ultimately to eliminate one of the two older parties. Inevitably the elements opposing Socialism will combine against it if Socialism appears to have any chance of capturing the Government.

Today, the upheaval in the Conservative Party is attributable to this belief.

In plainest terms, the calculation of the Port Hope Conference is that one or other of the old parties must disappear during the next few years and that the survivor will become the established party of the Right, opposed by a party of the Left, probably the C. C. F.

In the view of the Port Hope Conservatives, the Conservative Party must be rebuilt along reform lines so that it may become the accepted opponent of the Socialists. These men believe that if the C. C. F. is a powerful threat at the next national election, the anti-Socialist voters, largely disregarding their old party ties, will swing behind the stronger party of private initiative, and the weaker will be swallowed up. By rejecting Socialism but accepting a program of social reform, the Conservative Party, they hope, may become the refuge of the great mass of Canadians who are opposed to Socialism but are not satisfied with the existing state of society.

Coalition With Liberals

As the Port Hope Conservatives prepare to capture the Winnipeg Convention, if they can, a new complication has developed. Mr. Meighen, the Party leader, has come out strongly for a program which cuts straight across the Port Hope calculations. He is for a coalition between his Party and the dominant Liberal Party of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King.

There can be no doubt about Mr. Meighen's views, for they have been stated and restated publicly. When he took the Party leadership a year ago he said: "If a strong ministry on a wider basis can be formed, party control can no longer be justified and should not be tolerated." He took the same stand when he sought election to Parliament in South York, where he was defeated by a Socialist in a traditional Conservative stronghold. On Sept. 22, in announcing the Winnipeg convention, he said that the Conservative Party since the outbreak of war "has never ceased to contend that . . . utmost national effort cannot be obtained under a party government. . . . It has pressed unremittingly for a broadening of the basis of government in Canada for the union therein of all forces earnestly seeking and prepared to sacrifice for victory."

Mr. Meighen even urged that the Winnipeg Convention open its doors "to all citizens who, regardless of former party affiliations, are animated by these principles." Plainly, he is sponsoring a movement for National Government in Canada and, doubtless, on two grounds:

1. Because he believes it will improve Canada's war effort.
2. Because he believes that the old parties must unite now to meet the danger of an upsurging Socialist movement which already has kept him personally out of Parliament.

Coalition Question

Thus, at its very beginning, the Party at Winnipeg must decide the great issue of coalition with the Liberals or an independent attempt to capture the Government at the next election. This is hardly to be considered as a mere temporary turn in political fortunes. A coalition between the Liberal and Conservative Parties today would probably turn out to be a permanent realignment of Canadian politics, the historic two-party system adjusting itself to the fundamental issues of the times, the division of politics clearly between Left and Right.

If Mr. Meighen's view prevails and the Conservative Party decides to favor national government, the practical working out of this program will not be easy. Evidently, to begin with Mr. Meighen intends to retire from the Party leadership. He does not have, despite his distinguished career as a Canadian statesman, the confidence of a large group of younger men in his Party and he has failed of election to Parliament. That he has not sought the Party leadership and did not want it are obvious, and his personal ambitions of earlier years seem to have disappeared. Most Canadians believe that Mr. Meighen only wants to do the best thing possible for Canada.

It is known that Mr. Meighen has long been friendly to John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, who has managed the affairs of that Province with outstanding success for a score of years. Generally, it is believed in Canada and widely reported in the press that Mr. Meighen would like Mr. Bracken to head a new national government movement and attract into it not only Conservatives but politicians from the Liberal Party. Mitchell Hepburn, former Premier of Ontario, and Col. George Drew, the Conservative leader in Ontario, are spoken of as possible supporters for Mr. Bracken in such a movement.

Without doubt, this would be a formidable threat to the King Government if it could become a nation-wide movement of protest. The King Government has a record majority in Parliament, has ruled since 1921 with an interruption of five years, and is well organized and skillfully led. On the surface, it would seem to be quite beyond challenge. But the Government is well aware that it has suffered grievous blows in the last year and a large number of Canadians have lost confidence in it.

Conscription Issue

The conscription issue shook the government perceptibly early last summer, and only the patience and extraordinary capacity of Mr. King, with his genius for compromise, saved it. But it was saved at the expense of alienating support in its great stronghold, Quebec. It alienated, on the other hand, many English-speaking Canadians who demanded overseas conscription immediately, where Mr. King only took power to impose it when necessary. That some of Mr. King's colleagues have been restive for a long time is well known and his chief Quebec lieutenant, P. J. A. Cardin, resigned on the conscription issue. Today in Quebec, a former supporter of the Government, Maxime Raymond, M. P., is leading a new French-Canadian Party of extreme separatism.

Besides all this, the Government is now facing most difficult administrative problems as the war economy grows tighter—the problem of selective service for industry, of rationing, of price control. All these difficulties are bound to increase the Government's political problems.

Thus a National Government movement, if it were led by the right men, could expect wide support in English-speaking Canada, but little in Quebec, where it would be regarded as anti-French-Canadian. Mr. Bracken could lead it not as a traditional Conservative—he entered politics out of a professor's chair as a farmer—but as an independent desiring no party advantage but better government.

Such a program, however, would seem to dash the hopes of Port Hope, at least for the present. But there seems to be little doubt that the Conservative Party, whatever its immediate political move, will embrace a progressive policy of social reform and seek to remove the usual connotation of its ancient name.

China Sees New Problems for Japan

Continued from Page 1

and Hitler's failure in Russia as well as in Egypt, would allow the Allies to reinforce either Australia or India at a progressive rate if they were attacked so that the struggle following a Japanese invasion would certainly be more grim and prolonged than it might have been in case of the expected decisive successes of Germany.

As things are at present, therefore, Japan has every reason to fear that it may be unable to provide sufficient supplies and reinforcements to maintain whatever foothold its troops might be able to gain either in Australia or in India.

A Japanese winter offensive against the Soviet Union is not considered a physical impossibility but the very fact that the Russian defenses in the West are proving so strong makes it most unlikely for Japan to run such a risk.

New China Offensive Unlikely

The only remaining possibility for Japan to make offensive use of its relatively large Army reserves would be a fresh offensive in China but all the indications would seem to point in the opposite direction.

The Japanese Air Force in China which has been extremely small for a considerable time was further weakened by withdrawals and the only Japanese troop movements in China recently were observed on the Yangtze going down river.

Moreover, the Japanese must be aware of the fact that the very large Allied Air Force in India could easily be switched to China in case of a Japanese attack and that their active support in battle would make the defending Chinese armies much more formidable than they ever have been. An offensive in China is therefore thought equally unlikely.

On Defensive, Chinese Think

Chinese circles believe that Japan will continue to concentrate its efforts on naval and aerial warfare, mainly in the Solomons-New Guiena-Northern Australia area although more Japanese air activity over India is by no means ruled out. Otherwise it is believed Japan probably already has gone on the defensive.

[Some observers see the current major Japanese activity in the Solomons as essentially a defensive operation designed to close a breach in the perimeter of Japan's strategic position in which Tokyo corresponds to the hub of a wheel from which spokes extend in all directions. On the other hand, the Solomons attacks are also seen as basically offensive in character, having for their objective the severing of the vital Allied supply lines from the United States and the isolation of Australia and New Zealand.]

Are Not Always Reckless

The best Chinese experts on Japan have never given much credence to the theory that the Japanese are suicidal gamblers in their strategy. Although the Japanese often in their modern history have taken great risks, they just as regularly have proved most sober, careful and circumspect in the details of their risky ventures. In the present war, they certainly have committed a fatal mistake in relying on Hitler's assurances, but it is not believed that they will add to it by pushing any further afield than they did during the early time of easy conquest.

Especially, it is stressed, they will not overlook the grim prospect that their campaign for aggrandizement will soon change into a bitter defensive fight for the survival of military rule over Japan proper and over whatever other territories they may hope to be able to hold.

It is therefore believed that the relatively strong Japanese Army reserves still available at present are being spared for defensive purposes and that this tendency will become even more definite the more the German situation deteriorates.

Must Strengthen Garrisons

The Netherlands East Indies and Burma, the two areas most exposed to Allied counter offensives, may still be garrisoned by no more than the relatively small number of Japanese troops that conquered them from the ill prepared defenders but both areas and possibly others will soon require reinforcements to secure them as well as possible against an Allied comeback.

The number of troops required for that purpose may at first be relatively small in comparison to unused Japanese divisions, yet Tokyo must count on ever stronger Allied troop and Air Force concentrations in India in preparation for a powerful Allied attack against Burma, and especially on the gradual establishment of Allied naval and air superiority in the Pacific theater which will threaten its island conquests in the South Pacific to an increasing extent.

Sooner or later, therefore, the Japanese probably will need all the Army reserves they possess to guard and defend all those vast territories, and to guard and defend them better and longer, if possible, than the Allies themselves did early this year. Moreover, these reinforcements will have to be brought up before Japanese communications are very seriously endangered.

Japan Itself Ill Guarded

But this is not all—the Japanese islands themselves are at present more or less denuded of troops, particularly of good troops, so that reserves will have to be held against eventuality of an outright Allied attack on the heart of Japan and it might be dangerous to rely for that purpose entirely on the large army the Japanese are still maintaining against the Soviet Union in Manchuria, Korea, and Sakhalin.

Finally the Chinese armies and the awakening spirits of all the people in all the Japanese controlled areas have to be reckoned with to an increasing extent for the day when the first serious Japanese setbacks will give the signal for a general all-out effort against the aggressor.

Christian Classics Going to Chinese

By Religious News Service

New York

Translation of a number of Christian classics into Chinese, for distribution throughout the Chinese mission field, has been begun by the Literature Commission of the National Christian Council, of Chungking.

The Council, representing Protestant churches and missions in China, co-operated with the Nanking Seminary in organizing a group of writers and translators to work together on the translation of Christian works.

A Chinese bishop is one of the group of clerical and lay writers assisting in the translation of Christian classics predating the Reformation.

Control of Draft By WMC Weighed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—An informed source said yesterday that placing the Selective Service System under the War Manpower Commission was recommended in the WMC Management-Labor Committee report sent to President Roosevelt by WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

This source, who declined to be quoted by name, said the report also included recommendations that the United States Employment Service, a part of the WMC, be given virtually exclusive power over hiring, and that voluntary enlistments in the armed forces be halted.

Putting Selective Service under the WMC and stopping voluntary enlistments was recommended, this source said, to provide for more orderly allocation of manpower between the fighting services and essential war production.

Mr. McNutt said that widespread complaints had been received that workers needed for war production were continuing to be inducted by draft boards despite directives prepared by the WMC to obtain deferment for them.

Better Films Due For the Duration

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—American movie-goers may expect fewer but better pictures for the duration, mostly because of the $25,000 ceiling on salaries, Samuel Goldwyn, movie executive, said Nov. 2.

Mr. Goldwyn, here on business, said that a star who knows his salary is limited and roles fewer "is going to make certain that when he does appear in a picture it will be a good picture."

Restrictions on salaries and materials will eliminate the "B" picture and double feature from the cinema scene, Mr. Goldwyn predicted. He added:

"I don't think anyone in Hollywood will take exception to the $25,000 limit when we have boys risking their lives for $50 a month," he said.

'Real War Purpose' Rules British Trade

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, disclosed Nov. 3 that he was "taking steps" to stop all production which does not serve "a real war purpose."

He warned the British public in an address that all clothing and household goods must be made to last longer.

"It is inevitable that as the war continues there should be an increasing shortage of civilian supplies," he said. "The nearer we approach the hour of final victory the greater the shortage will be."

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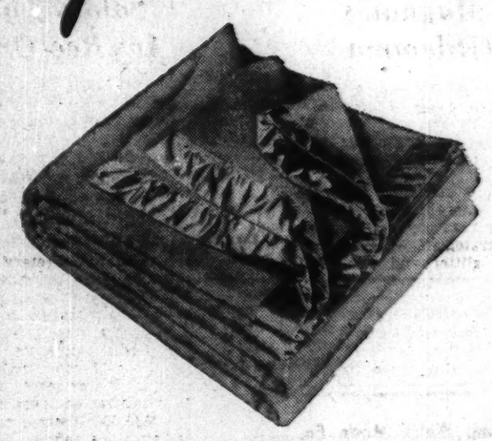

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The Home Forum

"And this be our motto"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PRAISE THE POWER that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: 'In God is our trust!'"

Through the ages singing has been instrumental in arousing courage and uplifting faith. Today amidst world turbulence people are being urged to sing more. Individually and collectively, therefore, they are participating fervently and frequently in the singing of their national anthems.

The deep spiritual significance of the above inspiring declaration in the last verse of the national anthem of the United States of America is worthy of thoughtful meditation at this time, and serves to remind us of the wisdom of those words (Proverbs 3:5), **"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding."**

All through both the Old and the New Testament are accounts of victories and rejoicings by faithful ones who put their trust in God when in need of a sustaining power greater than their own limited human abilities. Their faith that righteousness must prevail, and that their strength was of God, was their assurance of ultimate victory.

Christ Jesus taught his disciples and followers the importance of recognizing and acclaiming God as Father of all. His earthly ministry was entirely devoted to urging all men to renew faith in God, to trust Him, and to seek an understanding of Him, and he proved through his healing work that this understanding was vitally necessary to their joy and happiness.

Today, through the study of Christian Science, a Science based entirely on the precepts of Christ Jesus, we are given an opportunity to gain further knowledge and understanding of God and man's relation to Him. The following elucidating definition of God is given on page 587 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: **"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."**

As we grow in understanding of this inspiring spiritual definition of the creator we become cognizant of man's sonship with his heavenly Father-Mother God, and of our rich heritage as children of God. God is Spirit. He is the only cause and creator, and man, created in His image and likeness, therefore is spiritual. Man is not material, mortal; he reflects Spirit and is immortal.

Knowing God as Principle enables us to discern that the real man in God's image is righteous in all his actions. Man, the perfect idea of God, divine Love, is loving and lovable, incapable of either hate or fear. Because God is good and has created everything good, man, His reflection, is the manifestation of good. The understanding of the allness of good eliminates any opposite belief, and demonstrates the nothingness and unreality of evil and its claims to power.

As we intelligently place more trust in God's ever-presence, His omnipotent power, and His plan and purpose for His creation, our happiness and success are ensured. We soon find ourselves expressing more harmony in our daily affairs; confusion gives way to calm and poise; intolerance is replaced by tolerance, and we awaken to a greater sense of love and unselfishness. We gain an understanding of real security and substance, proving that **"they that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth for ever."**

Material beliefs regarding existence must give place to the spiritual facts of being. This comes about by individual spiritualization of thought, which is attained through sincere desire and earnest study. The Lesson-Sermons found in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, consisting of citations from the Bible and Science and Health, are compiled for our daily meditation and use, and as we follow the practical and profitable instructions therein we reap rich rewards.

As we continue to "praise the power that hath made and preserved us" we feel the remedial effects of a grateful attitude, and witness the dispelling of discord. Gratitude is a divine quality. A student of Christian Science who sought help of a Christian Science practitioner for a disturbing physical condition was advised to write down fifty things for which he was grateful. Because of the student's confused and fearful thinking it appeared impossible for a time to enumerate even five items. Gradually, however, the discouraged sense gave way to the acknowledgment of the presence of all good, and the student's rightful heritage to that good, and the list soon increased to the required number. As a natural result of his uplifted thought he was healed.

As we strive to consecrate our thinking to good, to glorify God in all our activities, and trust His unerring guidance, we shall be able to prove true the words of Mrs. Eddy. (Science and Health, p. 444): **"Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Leaf Belongs to Anyone

Walking down the street,
Should I chance to find a purse,
I'd hunt and hunt
Until I found the owner;
And should I come upon a book
Dropped carelessly,
I'd see the loser had it back again—
For neither one is mine.

But should I find a maple leaf,
A brightly colored leaf,
All red and green and gold,
Fresh-fallen from a wind-blown branch,
I'd pick it up
And carry it straight home with me
And claim it as my own.

A leaf, a lovely autumn leaf,
Belongs to anyone.

REBA MAHAN STEVENS

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Juno at the Capital

I HAVE OWNED but three cows and loved but one. That was the first one, Chloe, a bright red, curly-pated, golden-skinned Devonshire cow, that an ocean steamer landed for me upon the banks of the Potomac one bright May Day many clover summers ago. . . . I was then the fortunate and happy lessee of an old place with an acre of ground attached, almost within the shadow of the dome of the Capitol. Behind a high but aged and decrepit board fence, I indulged my rural and unclerical tastes. . . . Ah! when that creaking and sagging back gate closed behind me in the evening, I was happy; and when it opened for my egress thence in the morning, I was not happy. Inside that gate was a miniature farm, redolent of homely, primitive life, a tumble-down house and stables and implements of agriculture and horticulture, broods of chickens, and growing pumpkins, and a thousand antidotes to the weariness of an artificial life. . . .

But the finishing touch was not given till Chloe came. She was the jewel for which this homely setting waited. . . . Should I send Drewer, the colored patriarch, for her? No; the master of the house himself should receive Juno at the capital. . . .

How she liked the voyage I could not find out; but she seemed to relish so much the feeling of solid ground beneath her feet once more, that she led me a lively step all the way home. She cut capers in front of the White House, and tried twice to wind me up in the rope as we passed the Treasury. She kicked up her heels on the broad avenue, and became very coltish as she came under the walls of the Capitol. . . .

This was during the Arcadian age at the capital, before the easy-going Southern ways had gone out and the prim new Northern ways had come in, and when the domestic animals were treated with distinguished consideration and granted the freedom of the city. . . . Your cow went forth in the morning and came home fraught with milk at night, and you never troubled yourself where she went or how far she roamed.
—From "Birds and Poets," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

"DONKEY BOY": *A Lithograph by Thomas Handforth*

THE LITHOGRAPHS of Thomas Handforth represent citizens of the world: people who live in the Eastern and Western Hemisphere, people of France, Tunis, Morocco, China, India, and America. Born in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Handforth was educated in paint- and drawing at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League, New York. While he has practiced the art of painting, he is better known for his accomplishments as an illustrator, etcher, and lithographer.

This portrait, "Donkey Boy," was drawn for the lithographic stone in 1934 in China. It shows Mr. Handforth's spare way of making a characterization, without ignoring any detail of features, costume, or form. Design counts for a good deal in Mr. Handforth's drawing, which resolves itself into a pleasing rhythm.

"Y NUESTRO LEMA HA DE SER"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"EL PODER siempre alabamos
Que nuestra nación ha formado
Y también conservado;
Tenemos que vencer,
Por una causa justa trabajamos
Y nuestro lema ha de ser:
'En Dios confiamos'."

A través de los siglos el canto ha sido un medio empleado para levantar la fe y el valor. Hoy en medio de un mundo revuelto se pide a la gente que cante más. Por consiguiente, tanto individual como colectivamente nuestro himno nacional se canta hoy con más frecuencia y con más fervor.

La profunda significación espiritual de las palabras del último verso del himno nacional de los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte con que comienza este artículo, debiera cuidadosamente meditarse, pués sirve para recordarnos aquellas palabras (Proverbios 3:5): "Confía en Jehová con todo tu corazón, y no te apoyes en tu mismo entendimiento."

A través tanto del Antiguo como del Nuevo Testamento, hay relatos de la victoria y regocijo de los fieles que pusieron su confianza en Dios cuando necesitaban de un poder más grande que el suyo que les sustentara en medio de sus propias limitadas capacidades humanas. La fe que ellos tenían de que la justicia debía prevalecer y que su fortaleza venía de Dios era la seguridad que tenían de su victoria final.

Cristo Jesús enseñó a sus discípulos y seguidores la importancia de reconocer y aclamar a Dios como Padre de todos. Su ministerio terrenal fué enteramente dedicado a pedir a los hombres todos, que renovaran su fe en Dios, que confiaran en El y que trataran de entenderle, y él probó con sus obras de curación, que este entendimiento era esencialmente necesario para el gozo y la felicidad de ellos.

Hoy, por medio del estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, una Ciencia basada enteramente en los preceptos de Cristo Jesús, se nos da oportunidad para obtener más conocimiento y entendimiento de Dios y de la relación del hombre para con El. La siguiente y clara definición de Dios aparece en la página 587 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana: "El gran YO SOY; el que todo lo sabe, todo lo ve, el que todo lo activa, el que es todo sabiduría, todo amor y es eterno; Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor; toda substancia; inteligencia."

A medida que crecemos en el entendimiento de esta inspiradora y espiritual definición del creador, nos damos cuenta de la relación filial del hombre para con su celestial Padre-Madre Dios y de nuestra rica herencia como hijos de Dios. Dios es Espíritu. El es la única causa y el único creador, y el hombre, creado a Su imagen y semejanza es, por consiguiente, espiritual. El hombre no es material, mortal; refleja el Espíritu y es inmortal.

El conocer a Dios como Principio nos capacita para discernir que el hombre real a la imagen de Dios es correcto en todas sus acciones. El hombre, la idea perfecta de Dios, Amor divino, es cariñoso y amable, incapaz de sentir odio ni temor. Puesto que Dios es bueno y ha creado todo, el hombre, Su reflejo, es la manifestación del bien. El entendimiento de la totalidad del bien elimina toda creencia opuesta y demuestra la nada del mal y su falta de realidad en sus pretensiones de poder.

Cuando inteligentemente ponemos más confianza en la presencia permanente de Dios, en Su omnipotente poder, en Su plan y propósito para Su creación, nuestra felicidad y buen éxito están asegurados. Muy pronto descubrimos que estamos expresando más armonía en nuestros asuntos diarios; la confusión cede el lugar a la calma y serenidad; la intolerancia se reemplaza con la tolerancia y despertamos a un sentido mas grande del amor y la abnegación. Obtenemos un entendimiento de la seguridad y substancia verdaderas, probando que "los que confían en Jehová son como el Monte de Sión, que no se mueve, mas para siempre está firme."

Las creencias materiales acerca de la existencia ceden el lugar a los hechos espirituales del sér. Esto se efectúa gracias a la espiritualización individual del pensamiento, la cual se obtiene por medio de un deseo sincero y un estudio serio. Las Lecciones-Sermones que se encuentran en el CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY (TRIMESTRAL DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA) consisten de pasajes de la Biblia y SCIENCE AND HEALTH que son seleccionados para nuestra meditación y uso diarios, y cuando seguimos las instrucciones prácticas y ventajosas contenidas en ellas, recibimos abundante recompensa.

Cuando continuamos alabando el poder que nos "ha formado y . . . conservado" sentimos el efecto benéfico de esta actitud de agradecimiento y observamos que la confusión desaparece. La gratitud es una cualidad divina. Un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana buscaba ayuda de un practicante de la Ciencia Cristiana a causa de una condición física que le mortificaba y se le aconsejó que escribiera cincuenta cosas por las cuales estaba agradecido. Debido a los pensamientos confusos y temerosos del discípulo le pareció por un rato imposible enumerar ni aún cinco cosas. Sin embargo, gradualmente la idea del abatimiento en que se encontraba fué desapareciendo y dió lugar al reconocimiento de la presencia de todo bien, y el derecho legítimo del discípulo a ese bien, lo que hizo que pronto la lista aumentara al número pedido. Como resultado natural de la elevación de su pensamiento, él fué curado.

A medida que nos esforzamos por consagrar nuestro pensamiento al bien, a la gloria de Dios en todas nuestras actividades, y confiamos en Su infalible dirección, probamos la verdad de las palabras de la señora Eddy en la página 444 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH donde dice: "Paso a paso encontrarán los que confían en El que 'Dios es nuestro refugio y fortaleza; socorro muy bien experimentado en las angustias'."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Essential Autumn

There is no cloud to hinder this full sun.
In golden windless air without a sound
The slow leaves drop, and yellow, undulant lines
Chart their last journey to a sunwarmed ground.

Head on his stretched-out paws, an old dog dreams,
And someone walking through the dry leaves stirs
Up little noises like a brook in spring
Expecting yellow outburst from the furze.

EARL DANIELS

Season of Siesta

FROM time to time I am vastly amused and entertained, when I read the words of some writer who once came to California and spent his time, apparently, in the downtown district at the heart of a city. For invariably that writer speaks pityingly of the poor Californian who knows no change of seasons; for whom there is no miracle of spring, no bright foliage of fall, no exhilarating cold of winter. We live, it seems, in eternal summer where nothing ever changes.

There are times, when wind blows from the white mountains of snow, that I wish, almost, that the words of the visiting writer were true. But mostly I am glad that he is wrong and that I, who live in the hills, am fully aware of all our seasons. And I mean all our five seasons. For it came to me last night, when I was carrying buckets of water to the young trees, that there is one season beyond fall, winter, spring, and summer. I wish I could think of a fitting name for it. Maybe Season of Siesta would do. But I'm not sure.

Like most of our seasons, it is hard to say positively the date of its coming. Spring, for instance, is somewhat mixed up with fall and winter, depending on the rains and the sun. February, March, and April, of course, are emphatically spring, green with grass, vivid with wild flowers.

And fall we do have; for haven't I looked on wild grape leaves and basket oak as red as any leaf New England has to offer? And haven't I seen the cottonwoods all dazzling gold, the sycamores rusty, and willows pale yellow? The tang in the air is like a taste of apple, and that, surely, is fall. When mountains turn white and grass is frosted in the mornings and ice covers the watering trough, I know, beyond doubt, that it is winter. When rains cease to be quite so cold and the days grow long and wild lilac sweetens the air, there is not a bird or animal or human who can be unaware that this is spring. Then summer, warm and sweet and dry, and somewhere between summer and fall the fifth season finds a place for itself.

It is a little like summer and a little like fall, and some of its days are Indian summer. Some of its nights are winter-cold and some of its mornings are spring; and, all in all, it is a strange, adolescent time of year. It simply can't make up its mind what it wants to be; so a great deal of it is drowsy, and that is why I am thinking of naming it after the grand old Mexican habit of siesta.

There are mornings when I look out on a white curtain of fog, so that our own mountain is obliterated and I think a cool day, fresh with west wind, is in the making. So it comes to me that this will be a perfect day to saddle a horse, ride up through the Indian Reservation to Featherstone and visit my heifers who are in pasture there. When I'm on Pericles and started at last, I am all but shivering in the brisk fall weather.

Somewhere on the trail that winds among the oaks and sycamores of the canyon, I am a little surprised to find myself removing my jacket; and, a little further on, Pericles begins to walk much less briskly. There comes strongly the sweet hot-weather smell of sycamore leaves, mixed with the dusty smell of dry grass. I look at goldenrod which means that it is fall, and I look at wild sunflowers which mean that it is summer, and I find myself yawning and looking with admiration at the deep shade of a live oak grove.

Half way to Featherstone, we come to the road to Mardy's ranch, and Pericles turns eagerly on it; so I think we may as well stop and see if Mardy wants to ride along. She does, so I tie Pericles in the shade while we walk out in the pasture to catch her horse. The birds make quiet sounds, and there is scarcely a rustle of leaf; the shade is cool and deep and the open spots are intensely bright. We sit a minute to rest under an oak, and after that it is hard to get up again.

"Must be nearly lunch time," we say, and, finally we decide to eat some watermelon before doing anything further about going to Featherstone. In the end, Pericles is turned loose to graze with Mardy's horses, while his mistress sprawls under a tree; and none of us reaches Featherstone that day at all. We don't even regret it.

Then comes a morning when the mountain is bright with sun. The air is desert dry and so clear that every mountain has moved closer to you, like big friendly animals wanting to be petted. It is hot, scorching hot; but for some reason it is the most pleasant heat imaginable, and you are perfectly comfortable, except that you can't stay awake to enjoy it.

The next day may surprise us and be fall at last, brisk and blue and gold, with no lack of tang in the air; so the goldenrod looks quite in place, and the wild sunflowers like left-overs. On the heels of the fall day may come Indian summer, slightly humid and hazy, soft and sweet and full of dreams—I love its very name. It, too, is a sleepy kind of weather.

It is all uncertain, this Season of Siesta, and extremely pleasant. It gives you a comfortable feeling of just drifting along. True fall weather and winter rains will come in their own good time; in the meanwhile, there is nothing to do but wait, as the hills wait and rest before the rains come to start things growing.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Heard in the Hawaiian Night

NIGHT IN HONOLULU is soft and furry and mysterious, despite the glow of the neon, the hum of motors, the voices, and the trampling of feet on paved streets. The familiar scene takes on an altered aspect, scented delicately with fragrances of flowers and fruit and the salty breath of the sea. Footfalls of half-forgotten gods move through the velvet shadows where the waves lap lightly against the modern piers.

Harbor lights wink rhythmically on and off, like some endlessly repeated message in code. Shafts of yellow radiance fan out across the water from freighters moored in Kapalama Basin; rows of portholes gleam from the liner that lies at the foot of Fort Street. The masts of the schooner-yacht that arrived lately from the deeper-south sea rise dark against the sky. Off to the left, where the reef curves past the crouching bulk of Diamond Head, flare the torches of fishermen. And far out, rising and falling and winking out behind the swells, the little, lonely lamps of belated sampans twinkle between the twin vastnesses of sea and sky.

Somewhere a song wails into the night, weaving a somber melody around the muttering throb of strings; the syllables fall petal-soft in the round Hawaiian tongue.

And you feel again that catch in the throat, that burning behind the eyelids, that quickening of heart and breath. . . .

FOR ONE LEAVING THE BRIGHT ISLANDS

You will remember the shadowy rivers of twilight
pouring like dark winds over the bright land.
You will remember the swift, fierce thrust of palms
into the deep violet flow of evening,
into the spinning burnished disk of the moon.
You will catch breath, then, and choke back a sob, hearing
again the low plash and chatter of waves,
hearing far thunder glooming over the coral—
ghostly and dim the far-off thunder booming
in the shadowy flood of dusk. . . .

Pray . . . that you may taste again the shadowy rivers of twilight
under the darkening palm fronds, hearing far thunder
muttering, chanting afar in the magic of evening,
and sad guitar notes dripping like summer rain
under the amber cadence of the moon.

—From "Tropic Landfall," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Lullaby

Little black baby
sleep, sleep.
You must build strength
for the time to weep;
you must grow height
for hour ahead
when dark of the world
would bow your head.
Strength and height
these you must find—
hush, hushabye,
sleep, sleep!
Here are the words
you must raise in mind:
He who will gain
the grace of sight
immune may be
from another's night;
he who will strive
own heart to free
will drive to heart
of all slavery.

No second way
will any man see
under the sun:
the way is the same—
ah, sleep, sleep—
at end of day
for everyone.

DORIS PEEL

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Intimate Message: Washington

Equal Pay for Women ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

In many war plants the women are not paid so much on a job as men they replace or work beside.

This is not in keeping with the Government's policy of "equal pay for equal work," set forth in a joint Army, Navy, and Labor Department statement early in 1942 and reiterated recently in two decisions of the War Labor Board. The War Manpower Commission's policy on women workers issued last week called for "wage rates, including the entrance rate, to be determined for all workers on the basis of the work performed, irrespective of sex."

Miss Sara Southall, International Harvester official now assisting Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt, says the Government's decree of "equal pay for equal work" is taking hold remarkably well, but she recognizes that it is one thing to set a policy in Washington, another to put it into effect all over the country, especially in factories long accustomed to paying women less than men.

A recent United States Women's Bureau visitor to a large factory found women instructors receiving 60 cents an hour, though the men they were instructing were getting 70 cents. In nearly all the small arms and artillery plants visited, entrance rates for men were found to be at least 10 cents higher than those for women, though many of the jobs done were the same for the two sexes.

On the other hand, in the aircraft industry and other new industries entrance rates are the same for men and women in the great majority of cases, and the rate of increase in the first months is the same for both. The job done, rather than the sex of the worker, is the standard.

Women's Basic Rates Below Men's

The National Trade Women's League, quoting a recent report from California, points out that women's basic rates were less than men's in 62 out of 215 contracts signed in 1941. The differences ranged from 2½ to 25 cents.

"Elimination of wage discriminations based on sex and the application of the same wage structure used for men to women on 'comparable' work would be a relatively simple matter if all parties involved acted in good faith toward the attainment of this desired objective," says the League. "But such is not always the case. For example, the automotive, electrical, and rubber industries that traditionally have had wage differentials for women workers will not readily alter their philosophy but may be inclined to seek to perpetuate these wage discriminations under the guise of conforming to the directive order of the War Labor Board.

One of the danger signs to be watched, the League warns, is the "reclassification of jobs." Under these alleged reclassifications the same weight is not always given to the jobs as when performed by men, although the work is comparable.

Also, questions are sometimes raised as to what is "comparable" work. Benches or machines may have to be raised or lowered to reduce the amount of weight lifting. Operations may be broken down segregating the light work from the heavy. Automatic stops may be placed on machines. Additional move-men may be hired to eliminate handling done by machine operators. These innovations may or may not be a justified cause for paying women less than men. They actually may increase production and thereby decrease unit costs. Only if these changes in job content actually increase total labor costs is there a legitimate reason for proportionate wage adjustments, in the opinion of the War Labor Board.

Miss Southall promises an "aggressive follow-up" to see that the Government's "equal-pay-for-equal-work policy" is made effective.

Far-Reaching Results Forecast

As the League points out, elimination of wage discrimination based on sex in a big firm like General Motors, recently ordered by the WLB to negotiate a contract with an "equal-pay-for-equal-work" clause, will have far-reaching effects. Other manufacturers will be forced to maintain similar fair-wage standards so as to retain workers and secure new ones. There may also be postwar repercussions because once women become accustomed to receiving the same rates as men they will not agree to discrimination again.

Working women are not asking for anything out of war jobs that they are not willing to give. Miss Southall is at heart an "equal rights" person. If women are to do their part in the war, then employers must not be hampered in their hiring of women by a lot of "protective" rules and regulations, she indicated at a press conference here the other day. The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor recently asked that women workers be employed on night shifts only as an emergency measure to prevent overtime on day shifts. Miss Southall put no such restriction in her policy report, explaining that women must be ready to work when and where they are needed. Some women prefer night shifts because they happen to fit more conveniently into their home-life pattern.

In connection with the proposed registration of women, Mr. McNutt indicated that his women advisers think the age range should be 18 through 64, the same as for men.

Women behind the "equal-pay-for-equal-work" principle in Washington realize that continued vigilance on the part of workers and women leaders will be required to establish these history-making reforms, but they are confident that within the moral as well as the legal sanction of the War Labor Board, the goal can be accomplished.

To Change the Subject:

'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition' ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

It has been a depressing week for a reviewer who believes in the English language as a medium of communication, with several letters and telephone calls urging applause for a couple of poets whose work cannot be classed as other than obscurantism.

"Stuff like that," said a sympathetic friend, "is part of the attack which has been launched on the English language." We thought it was, wittingly or unwittingly, and studied again one of the volumes loudly acclaimed in certain quarters as the product of pure genius. The sentences in it which had meaning were an arrogant denial of God. The two things went logically together, denial of divinity and groups of words without grammar, for it is through our language, and the translation of the Scriptures into that language, that we have derived our idea of God.

Reckless Challenge

The experiments with words, even coupled with the reckless challenge the young authors might fling at deity, were not in themselves very disturbing. Such writers come and go, and fade from memory. What was more serious, however, was the attitude of the intellectual individuals applauding them and urging us to join in the acclaim. Such persons had a certain range of influence, in print, in the lecture hall and in the classroom. We thought rather dolefully of that coterie of authors, whose names are familiar to readers of French literature and the Revue des Deux Mondes in its pre-Nazi days; writers whose obscurantism and intellectual vanity made them first the prey and then the collaborators of the Nazi invaders.

We thought of the literate population of Germany, whose adventures in psychology and paganism had landed them in slavery more hopeless than any mere physical subjugation could ever be. We had watched the rise and fall of the cabalistic in novel, essay and verse; the repetition of the fairy story of "the Emperor's new clothes" in the experience of the critics; and wondered how deep into the American mind as a whole the roots of the subversive could strike. Could persistent invasion sever that vital line of communication, the English language, as it had severed the communication systems in France, between one town and another?

Then we remembered the kind of literature the leaders of the United States and England had used in communicating with each other at a critical point in the war: lines by Longfellow reading:

"Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

"Slipped Surly Bonds"

Nothing unintelligible, nothing blasphemous about that. Once again we picked up the poem of John Magee, the young American flier who crashed in maneuvers of the RAF, the poem beginning, "Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of Earth," and ending:

"And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand and touched the face of God."

We felt better. As Walt Whitman said, everything "comes out of the people." The English language would survive; the tongue of the King James version, the tongue of Shakespeare, of the American Constitution, would survive with its parts of speech, with sentences capable of analysis, sentences having subjects, predicates and objects. It would survive with the humility of approach to be found in Milton, John Donne, Longfellow and Whittier.

We turned the knob of the radio, and like a refreshing breeze, "out of the people" came the song which has swept the country, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition." That was the way the sturdy Navy chaplain, Lieut. Howell Forgy, put it, in the "hell" of Pearl Harbor; the way the American people are putting it. Say that one theme sentence over. It answers a good deal.

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The Deeper Foundations of the New Order

'The World We Want' Series — **Last of 30 Articles**

Upon one point, all contributors to this Series are agreed. No artificial system of peace can be imposed on the peoples of the world from above. If there is to be a better peace this time, it will result from better thinking and devotion on the part of the individual. Thus the future of the world is placed squarely in the hands of the metaphysician, whose business is the growth of the individual, and of society through its individual parts. Thus religion in this era becomes the most practical politics, economics, sociology, diplomacy. On this note, Basil Mathews ends "The World We Want" Series, with Part Two of his contribution on the Deeper Foundations of the World We Want.

By Basil Mathews

Many may agree with the basic affirmations of Christian faith but feel that so far, our democracies have given little more than lip service to them, and are shot through with the very evils which we condemn in Naziism. Conflicts of capital and labor, racial discrimination — political and economic—the exploitation of the underprivileged, and other evils which we tolerate and even perpetuate render us, they argue, unfit either to win the war or to build enduring peace.

The fact that we are conscious of falling short of our Christian faith illuminates the difference between these two opposing ways of life, for what to us of the democracies are evils into which we lapse unwillingly are to the Nazis the achievement of their positive goal.

For instance, the race discrimination of which we are ashamed is proudly proclaimed by them as the core of their gospel.

Is there, however, any hope of getting a world community sufficiently convinced as to the Christian meaning of life to act upon it?

Today for the first time in history we see literally amazing approaches toward that consummation. In this twentieth century, for the first time, the Christian community is rooted in the soil of practically every nation. And by rooted I mean rooted in the soil, not in an American or British flowerpot or greenhouse transplanted into Asia or Africa. In the first 40 years of this century, that community has grown in numbers more rapidly than in any other 40 years in the last 19 centuries.

We have recently reluctant admissions from the Commissar for Education for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the President of the Union of the Godless of the failure of their sustained effort for one quarter of a century to "liquidate" the Christian community in Russia. A full two thirds of the peasants of Russia and a full one third of the urban population are admitted by Moscow to be explicitly Christian today.

Not only so, but as Christians they are incalculably more sturdy than in the pre-Bolshevik days of the Czar. Under the Czar, barely 15 per cent were literate, today certainly 85 per cent are literate.

Under the Czar, no one in either the leadership or rank and file of the Church showed any conception of the social and industrial implications of the Christian Gospel. Today, because of the challenge of Marxism, they are more and more alive to the significance of the revolutionary will of God for all human relations. No wonder the Commissar for Education exclaimed recently, "I find that religion is like a nail—the harder you hit it the deeper you drive it in."

The world-wide Christian community, then, today is by far the greatest in numbers and has by far the largest control of educational and spiritual, as well as material, resources of any community of any kind that has ever existed on this planet. However much we may write off a considerable proportion of the 600,000,000 Christians who would be nominal or half-hearted, the fact of the Universal Church is unique.

The one permanent living world-wide organism, and the only one, is the Christian Community. It alone in this world is alive in all places and transcends barriers of race, nation, class, and culture. What is even more important during this century is that now, leadership in the world-wide Christian Community is moving to a unique degree toward a consciousness of its fundamental oneness.

How, then, can that community make its contribution to the shaping of the world we want?

In order to be realistic, let us take a concrete problem. We shall agree that world peace is dependent upon the development of the subject peoples of Africa and of Southern Asia and the Pacific toward a full free place in a world commonwealth of races and nations and that this involves the consideration of intricate economic, governmental, anthropological, climatic, and other factors.

Here the task of the Church is threefold: (1) It must inspire its members who are experts in any of these fields to use their technical skills and experience in drawing up plans for this development; (2) It must inspire the will and strengthen the energies of its members who have to overcome powerful vested interests and surmount the innumerable obstacles that evil always places in the path of progress, and (3) It must subject all proposals and plans to the fearless scrutiny of the informed Christian conscience.

If we turn toward the wider problems of world reconstruction and ask what contribution the Christian meaning of life is in practice making toward the deeper foundations of a new world order, at least two highly significant and growingly important contemporary movements confront us.

The first is the constructive work carried on continuously by a Commission to study the bases of a just and durable peace, projected by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, under the chairmanship of an able Christian lawyer, Mr. Foster Dulles.

In the spring of 1942, this Commission gathered together from all over America outstanding leaders of most of the non-Roman Churches for a national Christian conference based on this material. The findings of that Conference, while they do not tackle the technical issues in detail, afford a vigorous and largely practical lead for the thinking and planning of the nations as they face world reconstruction.

More than a year earlier than this American discussion on "a Just and Durable Peace," known as the Delaware Conference, outstanding leaders of the Church of England, including twenty-three of its Bishops, with other influential clergy and a number of outstanding laymen, met at Malvern, England. They agreed upon the most drastic series of decisions with regard to industry, raw materials, the monetary system, and the economic basis of society that has ever been put forward by the leadership of a body with so conservative a tradition.

If those findings had been the end of the process, their efficacy, although not negligible, would have been relatively small; but this movement brought into being a Commission of all non-Roman Churches in Britain which has launched in 1942 a still more drastic set of proposals under the title "Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction."

Simultaneously, among Roman Catholics, an organization called the Sword of the Spirit, a body with a recognized constitution and membership, went to work on parallel lines. Supremely significant is the fact that in the spring and summer of 1942, the non-Roman Churches took a further step in the setting up of an organization under the name of Religion and Life, and that Religion and Life and the Sword of the Spirit have now established a joint standing committee which is carrying forward continuously all over Britain cooperative study groups and public meetings that are making a profound impression upon the mind of the people.

These examples could be multiplied. They are tributaries to a growing stream of the co-operative thought, planning, and action now flowing from all over the world. Their significance springs in large part from the fact that they are expressions of a steady, statesmanlike, long-term process by which the separate churches of all nations and races are discovering that they are parts of the Universal Church and are increasingly acting on that experience all over the world. Regional councils in every continent are now united in a world organization whose meeting in Madras nine months before the outbreak of war achieved a more coherent, realistic facing of the task of Christianity on a world scale than has ever before been in the consciousness of the Universal Church.

This development owes much to parallel processes which led through years of preparation to the epochal findings of the World Conference on Church Community and State at Oxford in 1937 and that on Faith and Order in Edinburgh in the same year. Out of these has grown the embryo World Council of Churches whose vital significance in world reconstruction will be more clearly visible a quarter of a century hence.

The truly momentous "findings" of those Oxford and Madras Conferences in particular are increasingly guiding the thought and action of Asiatic and African, as of American, British, and European leaders. Secular thinkers would do well to give them attention.

Any realist knows that in the State and in international relations between States, power politics will always rear its head. And in power politics evil always struggles for dominance. But evil, though rampant, need never be triumphant. The devil of the will-to-power can be cast out by a Power greater and more lasting.

Men quote what they call "the failure of the League of Nations" to demonstrate the futility of trying to master nationalistic power

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New Series

Even as this Series was being published, Winston Churchill, Wendell Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt made public statements on the urgent necessity of preparing at once for peace. This task is a daily crusade of The Christian Science Monitor. It did not begin with this Series, and will scarcely diminish with the end of the Series today. Readers who are new to the columns of this newspaper may rest assured that no worthwhile effort toward peace planning which shows itself in the stream of world news will pass without generous attention here. Indeed, co-equal with its war coverage, The Monitor has a Peace Aims Editor on its staff, whose particular task is to fan every such promising spark. He, together with the Foreign, American and New England News Editors, will continue to initiate new projects as well as renew old.

One such project will appear soon. On this newspaper's special page, Today's Woman, a series of articles is under preparation on "Women and the World We Want." Today, women are taking their places beside men in this war in factory, in field and even behind the guns in Russia and China. Their contribution is indispensable. But are they being given the voice in war councils that their service warrants? Are those women who are highly equipped technicians and executives being given opportunity to serve to the full extent of their ability? Will they have an equal voice with men at the peace table? Will they be asked to go back to the kitchen and the drawing room when the men return from the battlefronts or will they be given their place in the vast postwar reconstruction program? Will the women help build the World We Want tomorrow?

These questions will be answered by leaders in the women's world on the Today's Woman page—the date to be announced soon.

The World We Want: An End and a Beginning

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politics. The League was crippled for two reasons:

First, because nations within it nourished aims based on the two opposing ways of life—those of dominance versus co-operation—while powerful nations friendly to the League's aims of harmonious world co-operation stood aloof and remained outside.

The second cause of weakness was that mankind hugged the delusion that the machinery of the League would work of its own volition.

Today we are richer by a quarter of a century's experience of trial and error in humanity's first experiment toward world government. The economic section of the League of Nations is working at Princeton, N. J., on the causes of the failure of the peace, and it knows the economists see that only on the Christian view can world economic well-being go on. Personal inquiry in those offices has satisfied the writer that results of incalculable value are at hand for guidance in postwar reconstruction.

Similar inquiry in Montreal, where the International Labor Office is carrying forward energetic work that already has resulted in positive economic and political agreements between European governments at present in exile, makes it clear that no defeatism on world rebuilding exists among the most realistic experts who are grappling at close quarters with the problems. The technical knowledge and much of the mechanism for mastering the problem are already available for use. The will and driving force are lacking.

We are thus driven back again to re-examine the deeper foundation of the building of world peace. A League of Nations or a Federal Union can be a dangerous myth unless the solid foundation of an agreed common purpose is in the peoples who enter into it and work it.

That heroic woman, Edith Cavell, in a sentence that still rings down the corridors of history, said, "Patriotism is not enough." She spoke truly. With equal truth she might have said, "Nationalism is not enough. Internationalism is not enough. Humanitarianism is not enough." No "ism" is enough to save a lost world and provide the foundations of a new order. That foundation is and can be only in individuals.

This leads us straight to the supreme task that faces all who see the Christian revelation about man to be true to ultimate reality. The only universal world community, the Christian Church, must throw all its strength into the central universal task—that of calling every man into that conscious sonship of God which is the ground of harmonious world citizenship.

If we believe that the true meaning of life is found in the Christian revelation, then all education must find its source and coherence there. Economics, biology, geography, history—indeed, all subjects of education—take their real meaning from the meaning of the universe, a part of which they try to interpret.

We shall never educate a true national democracy or a world of free co-operative peoples until we root and ground our training of the new generation in that ultimate Christian meaning of life which is absolutely true—irrespective of your belief in it—and is the sole eternal ground of enduring world community.

Men demand a new view on life, a new idea or ideal for a new age. Do we not put ourselves in the ludicrous situation of the Irish sailor in the story?

Fresh from the plow and largely ignorant of the sea and its ways, he was ordered one calm night to take the wheel. The skipper of the small trawler pointed to the North Star. "Sail by that star," he said.

Getting drowsy, the sailor let the wheel slip. As he slept, the ship swung slowly round till it was going back in its tracks. Awakening, he gazed wildly upward. "Cap'n," he shouted into the chief's cabin—"Cap'n, come out and give me a new star. I've sailed past that one!"

The ship of our civilization has got off her course. She is fighting for her life against shipwreck in the breakers. We look round wildly for a new star by which to steer her, not realizing that our calamity is upon us because we have turned our back to the Eternal Star by which alone our true course can be set.

The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

We need no new central idea, no fresh pattern. For the eternal Idea—ever present in the mind and will of the Creator, the Word that broke fully into history in Christ Jesus—give man the all-embracing pattern for world community.

The power to achieve it is also there. And that power is increasingly released into men's lives as more and more persons move into obedience to that universal purpose in which we, each and all of us, can alone find perfect freedom in world community.

Epilogue to the Series

By Ruth Cranston

Today this series of articles comes to an end. But also, we hope, to a new beginning. The question now is: how to apply all we have learned.

Hugh Gibson gave the answer: "We can have the world we want if enough of us want it hard enough to work for it."

How many times have I heard tired men round a conference table say, "If only we knew that the people at home will back us up in this—if only we could be sure the people would ratify!"

How many times have we backed them? How many times have we bothered to read what they were doing, or tried to understand the plans and measures they were trying to work out for our welfare? The time has come when we must understand—if we are to go on living, if civilization as we have known it is to continue.

We hear today that this is a People's War and that it must be a People's Peace. It is also, as Hugh Gibson pointed out, the People's Responsibility. We cannot shirk that responsibility any longer or fasten it with an irritated shrug on the backs of the experts and statesmen. This is Our Moment. It is up to us.

What, specifically, can we do? Many readers of this series have been asking. Here are some of the things we can do:

1. **Stop blaming the statesmen and experts:** The actual performance of most of them, and certainly of those who contributed these articles, has been tremendous. Sit down, take our coats off and acquaint ourselves with what they have done; get to know some of these plans, efforts, assets for world peace and world organization which are right here under our hand—which have been the result of the faithful painstaking work of these past twenty years.

2. **Join a local discussion group** to study these questions. If there isn't one in your town, get your friends together and form one. Decide what special subjects you want to take up—world economics, labor, world police force, race relations—this present series is an excellent nucleus for such study.

Any one of a dozen organizations will gladly furnish additional material and study guidance: the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, or the League of Nations Association both at 8 West 40th Street, New York; the Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York; the New Commonwealth Society (for world police study especially) 34 Smith Square, SWI, London; the National Committee for the Cause and Cure of War at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York; the Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York—to mention only a few. The firm of Bacon and Wieck of Northport, Long Island, are distributors for literature of all these international study organizations and will send pamphlets, books and reports at regular cost price.

3. **Organize community conferences on these subjects;** get the whole town interested, especially the young people and people who ordinarily don't come to such things. Why not stage a world conference right there in your town? For example, reconstruct the great World Economic Conference of 1927—as outstanding a success as the 1933 London Conference was a failure—where 200 hard-headed economists and financiers of 50 countries adopted what has been called, "An Economic Charter for the World." The Report of this Conference is one of the great documents of history.

But be warned in advance—such an experience will make you forever a convert to internationalism. You cannot study any of these great questions without becoming at least in some degree a world citizen, looking at things from a world point of view.

4. **Vote for the people who have this outlook.** Anybody who reads the papers very soon knows who they are. Check your State and Federal representatives. Get your neighbor to do the same. Bring him with you to your study meeting. Get him to stop running the war and all the generals and production managers just for one evening—and turn his thought to something he can do something about. The time and energy that many earnest people are putting into "back-seat driving" can be turned full force into learning how to build a world community, to make a good life for us all.

Sir Arthur Salter, one of our greatest international leaders, and who but for pressing war duties would have been a contributor to this series, gave a wonderful picture in a recent radio talk of what that life of the future might be if we develop along the road of increasing international unity.

He asked his audience to project themselves into the year 1960. At the world capital, delegates from every nation would be assembled in a great World Parliament, deliberating on the affairs of the World Union of Nations, taking action on the principle of democratic representation. But thanks to the magic of modern science and invention, the home Parliaments and peoples of all the different countries would be participating in that great scene. The national Chinese Parliament would be meeting in Peiping; the American Congress in Washington; the British Parliament in London; the French Chamber of Deputies in Paris. The governments of all the nations of the world would be assembled at that moment in their respective capitals.

By telephone and wireless, the speeches and proceedings would be heard by the people in every place. By the miracle of television they would see not only the World Parliament at the world capital, but as they switched their various dials and levers they could also see the governments and groups listening in in every country, commenting and responding—with lightning rapidity.

Imagine the experience of thus literally sitting in one day and one hour with the millions of your fellow beings of all nations—this literal coming to the Family Table of the World! All the different colors, faces, types that would look upon each other, smile into each other's eyes, talk and plan and work together for the common welfare.

Twenty years ago we might have thought this a wild and fantastic dream—utterly impossible. Today we know that it could perfectly well come true.

There is a second picture, given us by H. G. Wells in "Things to Come": an uncouth man, wandering alone through devastation and ruins, with a few dirty skins about him, burrowing in the ground for a few grubby roots. Alone. Not another being in sight. Wandering from cave to cave, shivering at every furtive rustle in the rocks and rubbish. The last man of his vanishing civilization, which the machines and madness of civilization had destroyed.

Neither is this picture impossible. During past months it has become startlingly real. A new film from Northern France showed almost the identical thing: a blind man wandering through the ruins of a shattered cathedral; a perfect symbol, said the commentator, of our world situation today.

Here are the two possibilities—unity and co-operation, rivalry and mutual destruction—each carried to its logical conclusion.

Take your choice. And act on it.

Yankee Player Again Beats Out Ted Williams in Most Valuable Player Ballot

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Misses Again

Once again Fenway Park's fair-haired boy, Ted Williams, is nosed out in the American League most valuable player poll. Last year it was Yankee Joe Di Maggio who beat him home. This time it was Yankee Joe Gordon. Williams must by now be firmly convinced that to get anywhere in this world you must be a Yankee—which, as a matter of fact, is not far from the truth up to the recent World Series, in or out of baseball.

The Associated Press tabulation, printed in its entirety on another part of this page, gives Gordon 270 points with 12 first place votes and Williams 249 with just nine top-spot checks. In 1941, I think, the race was even closer. In other words, despite his sensational batting exploits two years running, the Red Sox star was not better than second best in the estimation of the baseball writers.

If You Can Forget

If you can forget the numerous insults Williams has hurled at the newspapermen and fans; the days he has openly loafed on the field while his mates were trying desperately, against superior opposition, to win one for the home folks; the times he told teammate pitchers, in all sincerity, that they ought to pay their way into the ball park; if you remember only the times Ted has sat on the Sarasota Terrace roof in the cool of a tropical evening and talked quietly of what baseball has meant to him—the deprivations of childhood—you have to feel sorry for him.

You have to feel sorry for him because you realize that, with a better disposition—a more balanced temperament—he could be the leading figure in all of professional sport—or could have been before this war interrupted the normal course of events. There was only one Babe Ruth and probably no ball player will ever seriously threaten his popularity peak. Yet Williams might have come close—closer than all the rest.

Great Hitter

Like the Babe, Williams was a great hitter. When he comes back after his stretch with Uncle Sam's fighting forces, Ted will still be a great hitter. In fact, he is one of those fellows who will be a hitter of renown just as long as he is able to walk up to the plate with a stick of polished ash in his hands. No matter what his other faults, even the scribes will never be able to take that away from him. He can stop them by merely saying: "Look at the records."

But fully realizing the prowess of Williams in the batter's box, and his offensive value to the Red Sox, the voters in the press row deliberately made him no better than second because, like the elephant, they did not forget the abuse tossed about them on the summer air by the stringbean outfielder. The ballot sent out by the American League—and National as well—asks the committee to take into consideration the candidate's general attitude in connection with his value as a team player. And there can be no question that Ted constantly put personal records ahead of team play. The writers knew it and so did everyone else in the stands, because the boy made no attempt to conceal it. In short, he talked himself out of the most valuable award.

By the end of the month Williams will be a full fledged flying cadet, cramming with a lot of other boys for the chance to take one of those tough fighting "ships" off the ground. He will be under the strict thumb of Naval officialism. He will be taught to carry out orders promptly, efficiently. He will learn the Navy way, or get out. Which brings us to a prediction: that this immature boy will, after the war is over, come out of the Navy a stranger to the same critics—a stranger because of a vast improvement in attitude, manners and general makeup. Ted the boy, spoiled and unguided, will come out a man. Then watch him go after that most valuable award!

Dodger on Block

BROOKLYN (AP) — Halfback Billy Jefferson of the Brooklyn football Dodgers is under suspension for infraction of training rules and the club disclosed it had asked waivers on him. Jefferson, former Mississippi State star, was acquired from the Philadelphia Eagles three weeks ago to replace Rhoten Shetley, now in the Army.

Ways and Means for USO Aid

Quarter Way Round to $250,000

By the process of arithmetic, Sailor Gabby Harrison reminds us that if one million bowlers contribute 25 cents to USO next week, $250,000 will pour into USO coffers. The USO fund drive, opening on the nation's mapleways Nov. 9 and running through Nov. 15, is sponsored by the Bowlers Victory Legion. With Sailor Harrison are Misses Marianne Ryan and Roberta Bosworth and Gobs Boyd and Glenn Miller.

Nelson Expects To Be Called To Active Service

DENTON, Texas, Nov. 4 (AP)—Taking time out from benefit golf appearances for a hay-pitching vacation at his parents' home near here, Byron Nelson said yesterday he expected to be called to active military service before another year.

Turning his famous grip to the hay fork, Nelson, former national open champion and for several years a top winner among the professionals, is having fun turning and threshing peanuts, baling hay—and in fact doing about all there is to be done around a farm.

Nelson, who has been getting in some good work for his Uncle Sam by appearing in benefit tournaments for Red Cross and U.S.O.—having already participated in more than 20 such matches including a number with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope—came to the farm two and a half miles southeast of Denton, last week from his business headquarters at Toledo.

He will vacation for a month or so and to date hasn't even had a golf club in his hands.

Amateur Hockey Surrounded By Several Question Marks

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are a lot of ifs, ands, and buts to the coming hockey season which begins in Boston one week from Friday night, yet before we start figuring out whether the sport can keep going through to the end of the schedule next March, let's see what's what at the beginning.

Question marks are many in regard to the Bruins, the professionals, but as pertains the amateur Olympics, they are legion. Theirs will be the more precarious perch all during the winter, not because of themselves, but because of the setup of the Eastern Amateur League in which they will operate.

Coach Hago Harrington is busy these days fashioning a team that will be ready to open the season in Philadelphia against the newly-organized Falcons this Saturday night. The following Wednesday the 'Pics go to Baltimore to meet another new team, representing the United States Coast Guard, and the following Friday evening they will be home at the Boston Garden to meet New York Rovers.

Altogether there are eight teams in the league, five of which are located in New York under the personal supervision of Tommy Lockhart, President of the circuit. These New York outfits are the Rovers, a regular league member a year ago; three former Metropolitan League teams in Manhattan Arrows, Sands Point Tigers, and Jamaica Hawks; and another newcomer in Arma Torpedoes, sponsored by a Brooklyn manufacturing concern.

Weakness in Setup

Right here can be seen a weakness in the league setup, which if not carefully watched can lead to the league's downfall. In trying to ice five teams in New York, Lockhart has the nice problem of either loading the Rovers with talent—for the Rovers are the next step to the professional Rangers—and so bring about a lack of interest in New York City, or else distributing the talent around the five teams so that the N. Y. outfits will be evenly matched, but hardly a match for Philadelphia, Boston, or Coast Guard. His troubles have begun for one of his teams, Manhattan, has already absorbed two fine lacings, 10-0 from Philadelphia, and 10-1 from Coast Guard. This cannot go on for long.

As for Boston Coach Harrington believes the Olympics will do all right, but right here he inserts a couple of ifs which could ruin his whole scheme of things. First of all, he says if he can get all the players he has lined up, everything will be fine, and then he adds that if this team can go through the winter, everything will be better.

Went to Europe

Right now he is waiting for the arrival of his goalie, Clem Harnady, who went to Europe with Walter Brown in 1934 and who for the past three years has been goalie at Southern California. Until he arrives from the West Coast, Tom Moon, 'Pic's veteran, will fill in. And then Hago is also waiting to hear from Theo Hamel and Red Anderson, the former a center and the latter a defenseman, who are trying to clear up their papers at the border.

Already on hand are three Canadians, Cy Beigler, from last year, and two newcomers, Ray Voll and Harvey McClellan. With Ray Chaisson they will form the first line until Hamel arrives. Ty Andersen will be a regular defenseman, with probably Eddie Barry until Anderson arrives. Other forwards include Fred Maloon, former Dartmouth captain, Fishy Dumond, Gerry Desrosiers, Hector Rousseau, Johnny Byrne, Al Carvelli, while Beigler, Norm Walker, and Harry Crovo are alternate defensemen.

Transportation

Returning to the ifs, etc., one of the biggest will be transportation. There will be no more special trains, and the boys if they want seats must arrive early at the station. Hotel accommodations will be hard to get, especially in Baltimore, which is over-crowded with the overflow from Washington. After games in Baltimore Hago plans to take the team back to New York, a nice three-hour ride in day coaches for the tired players. The baggage situation already being overloaded with war stuff, the boys will be asked to carry their own duffel bags.

So far the schedule has been made up to a few days before Christmas, with the Olympics due to play 14 games in that period. It looks as though the courage usually displayed by the hockey players is now being shown by the magnates.

The Mike Nixon who is an assistant coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers this year was Mike Nicksick when he starred for Pitt.

Nothing New in Football

That story the other day from out of the West in which Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman mentioned the play system to avoid the last-minute difficulties so often occuring as the time runs out, was first introduced in New England. A gentleman by the name of Coffin was the originator as we recall it, and Reggie Brown, once a right-hand man of Percy Haughton at Harvard, put the idea into practice.

Brown coached at Brown University with Ed Robinson and later at Boston University and at both institutions he tried out the play system in actual college games. It did not create much of a stir at the time, but there were many advantages predicted for using 40 or 50 plays per period instead of the stop watch.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whether this is to be the end of collegiate football for the duration or not remains to be seen. If it is the final season, however, Boston College will have compiled a record for itself that will wear well in memory. Top recognition for the Eagles beyond New England is difficult to get, but the team is climbing slowly in the Associated Press poll week by week.

♪ ♪ ♪

How times have changed! Back in 1929 the writer accompanied the Harvard team to Michigan and accommodations were so scarce that many of the football writers slept in a pullman on a railroad siding. Heat was provided by an engine up to 11 o'clock—and then winter really set in! The attendance at the game was the second highest of all time in the Michigan stadium. This week end there may be some inconvenience en route, but the boys will have hotel and heat accommodations. Needless to say the attendance will not be within thousands of the 85,042 of that year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not so long ago there was a hue and cry to give college football back to the boys. That era around Boston has certainly arrived. Fortunately cold weather has not set in as yet, but you would almost think so to see the empty stands. If just the family members of the Boston University squad attended, the crowds would surpass the folks who way out to Nickerson Field, Weston, each Saturday.

Ten years ago Harvard would have packed the Stadium week after week with such an all-major schedule as this 1942 affair, and Boston College, with this 1942 team, would have turned them away more than once already this season at Fenway Park. Neither the Stadium nor Fenway Park has bulged as yet. And the game seems to prevail elsewhere in the country.

♪ ♪ ♪

The United States Golf Association is floating a questionnaire to determine financially, and in other respects, what part golf has in the war effort. Everything from contributions to bond investments and benefits is sought. To the individual clubs and associations the question is—what have you done?

Web Morse

Commando Course For Middlebury College Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 4—A 400-yard 4-lane "commando course," now under construction at Middlebury College, is soon to be incorporated in the intensive conditioning program by the college last September.

The course makes use of the 88-yard straightaway of the new broad oval track behind McCullough Gymnasium and of the natural hazards of the rugged campus terrain. When it is completed within the fortnight it will include two seven-foot walls, a 12-foot ditch, four 30-inch hurdles, a four-foot fence, a zig-zag dodge, horizontal log ladders, and 15-foot tunnels as well as grass mounds and a 45 degree wooded embankment. The four lanes will add the zest of competition to its mastery.

Covering the course will be made a part of the general intramural program. It will also be used in the eight-week C. P. T. course for pre-Army and -Navy flight trainees in residence here.

Middlebury and the Women's College of Middlebury now require three hours a week of physical education of every student. The upperclassmen are given their preference of intercollegiate or intramural sports, calisthenics and gymnastics or hiking. The upperclass women can fulfill the requirement through the department or the Women's Athletic Association.

Carry On Game

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—Football Coach Tom Lieb of the University of Florida, who enters military service, soon, thinks college football should be carried on in 1943 with emphasis on training values rather than on gate receipts.

Lonborg Leads Stars

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur (Dutch) Lonborg, Northwestern's basketball coach, was named for the third straight year to direct the college all-stars in their Nov. 28 game against Oshkosh's pro cage champions in the Chicago Stadium.

Notre Dame And Cadets For Thrills

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Something exciting, and unexpected, generally happens in an Army-Notre Dame football game. That has been the history of the series, from the time Knute Rockne and Gus Dorais first taught the Cadets the dangers of air attack right up through last year, when the favored Irish were held to a scoreless tie.

That, also, is why the "Subway Alumni" annually turns out in large numbers to make the contest one of the year's major football events even when the teams don't come up to it with spotless records. And when they go into Yankee Stadium with a couple of the best teams in their sections to play before what may be the season's largest football crowd, as they will next Saturday, Army and Notre Dame can be expected to live up to tradition.

Played to Win

The Cadets' 19-0 defeat by Pennsylvania last Saturday and Notre Dame's earlier loss to Georgia Tech and tie with Wisconsin can be counted out as far as this game is concerned. Both sides agree that Army could have come out of the Penn game with a scoreless tie or at worst a 7-0 defeat if it hadn't been playing win-or-nothing ball. That's the verdict of Major Harvey "Jabbo" Jablonsky, Army assistant coach, and of Ed Krause, Notre Dame scout.

Jablonsky further reports that Army coaches consider Notre Dame's Angelo Bertelli the best passer in the country. "He can throw them five yards or 50," says Jabbo, "but they prefer the long ones." Jablonsky also has considerable praise for the other Irish backs—Creighton Miller, Russ Ashbaugh, Jerry Cowhig and Corwin Clatt—and for several hard-to-handle linemen, but he really gets excited when he talks about Bertelli.

Getting Smoother

"He handles the ball on every play out of the "T" formation and is getting smoother at it every game. He also takes care of all the punting and he kicks their points after touchdowns. And he never appears flustered under any kind of pressure."

At the start of the season, Bertelli also called the signals, but Notre Dame didn't click until he was relieved of that duty and Harry Wright, now playing guard, was given the task of selecting plays.

Ready-Made Alibi

Army has a ready-made alibi in the fact that Hank Mazur, its outstanding back, Herschel Jarrell and several others on the squad are kept up until all hours by courses in night flying and that nobody gets much time for practice these days. But they don't expect to need it.

Frank Leahy, Notre Dame coach, had Mazur at Boston College a few years ago and rates him as one of the nation's best backs. The plebes on the Army squad aren't exactly green hands. Several of them had college experiences before entering West Point and fullback George Troxell, who came from Dartmouth, is a line-buster of the first order.

Joseph L. Gills Bowlers Beaten Despite Records

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP) — The Joseph L. Gills bowling team broke a few records when it posted a three-game score of 3,424, but had to be satisfied with winning only two matches.

Led by Adolph Carlson, veteran kegler, the Gills marked up scores of 1,011, 1,213 and 1,200, but lost the first match by two pins. The five-game total was the second high series nationally this season, topped only by the Milwaukee Barkows 3,518.

Carlson had games of 234, 269 and 288 to lead the individual scoring with 791. The other four didn't exactly miss, the lowest score being 643. Others were 662, 664, and 664. Of the 15 games, only three were below 200—one a close 199.

Grid Game Canceled

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—The Citadel-Wofford football game, tentatively set for Nov. 15 in Spartanburg, has been canceled. The difference in eligibility rules of the two schools, particularly in the use of freshmen, came in for much discussion last year and as these differences still exist, it was decided by mutual consent to call the game off.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dolph Camilli of Brooklyn named Most Valuable Player of National League, polling 300 votes to 183 for teammate Pete Reiser, who was second.

Three Years Ago

Illinois gridders knocked Michigan from unbeaten ranks, 16-7; Notre Dame remained undefeated and untied by blanking Army, 14-0.

Five Years Ago

National Hockey League season opened with New York Americans beating Chicago, 3-0, and Detroit's defending champions tying Toronto, 2-2.

Joe Gordon Voted Award Among American Leaguers

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Joe Gordon, the flashy second baseman of the New York Yankees, was named the most valuable player in the American League today as Ted Williams, the slugging star of the Boston Red Sox, was edged out of the honor for the second straight year

A committee of 24 members of the Baseball Writers' Association, whose balloting was done before the World Series but not announced until now, showed an irreconcilable difference of opinion over the merits of the season's outstanding performers in the junior circuit. The result was Gordon finished ahead of Williams 270 points to 249 in one of the closest ballots since the scribes took over the selections in 1931.

Every member of the committee ranked both Gordon and Williams somewhere among their top 10 choices, but Gordon rated 12 first place votes to nine for Williams.

Two for Pesky

The other first place votes went two for shortstop Johnny Pesky, Williams' rookie teammate on the Red Sox, and one for Vernon (Junior) Stephens, the rookie shortstop of the St. Louis Browns.

Gordon, a 27-year-old native Californian who now resides in Oregon during the off season, had the best year of his career in 1942. He led the American League in batting until the middle of July and finished with an unofficial average of .321, approximately 40 points higher than he ever had accomplished in four previous years in the majors. In addition he continued the spectacular fielding that has caused him to be rated among the greatest second sackers of all time and helped the Yankees come within six of the major league record of 196 double plays, which he had helped set the previous year.

In a year when it was acknowledged that the renowned Yankees were not up to the caliber of their past greatness, a year when Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey and Red Rolfe slipped, Gordon's grand performance unquestionably was a compelling factor in New York gaining its sixth American League pennant in seven years.

Goat of Series

The fact that Gordon inexplicably folded in the World Series and became the goat when the St. Louis Cardinals captured the classic showed how valuable he figured in the Yankee scheme of things, even though it had no bearing on the vote.

The rebuff for Williams a second straight time was bound to be disappointing to him and to his enthusiastic followers, who raised an explosive protest in 1941 when Joe Di Maggio received the award and the Sporting News trophy that goes with it.

This year Williams won the so-called "triple crown" by finishing on top in batting with .356, home runs with 36 and runs batted in with 137. No one had led in all three since Lou Gehrig in 1934 and few had done it before.

Williams' attitude perhaps was taken into account in the voting of some members of the committee and it may have been the deciding factor in the balloting. Two more first place votes would have been enough to put him in front.

By a Staff Photographer

Joe Gordon

Other Tallies

Besides 12 first place votes, Gordon received eight for second, three for third and one for fifth. Williams tallied nine for first, eight for second, four for third, two for fourth, and one for sixth.

No one else rated more than secondary consideration. Both Pesky and Stephens received attention from 21 of the 24 committeemen and Pesky squeezed into third place with 143 points to 140.

Ernie Bonham, the big Yankee pitcher, ranked fifth with 102 points followed by Tex Hughson, the hurling star of the Red Sox who won 22 games. He rated 92 votes and Joe Di Maggio came next with 86 points in seventh place.

(Points are based on 14 for a first place vote, nine for second, eight for third, seven for fourth, etc., with the number of first place votes indicated in parentheses):

Player, Club	Points
Joe Gordon, New York (12)	270
Ted Williams, Boston (9)	249
John Pesky, Boston (2)	143
Vernon Stephens, St. Louis (1)	140
Ernie Bonham, New York	102
Cecil (Tex) Hughson, Boston	92
Joe Di Maggio, New York	86
Stanley Spence, Washington	65
Phil Marchildon, Philadelphia	39
Lou Boudreau, Cleveland	34
Bobby Doerr, Boston	24
Ted Lyons, Chicago	23
George Case, Washington	17
Ken Keltner, Cleveland	15
Charles Keller, New York	15
Walter Judnich, St. Louis	14
Bill Dickey, New York	12
Don Gutteridge, St. Louis	12
Phil Rizzuto, New York	9
Chester Laabs, St. Louis	9
Rick Ferrell, St. Louis	8
Henry Borowy, New York	8
James Bagby, Cleveland	6
Taft Wright, Chicago	6
Tony Lupien, Boston	4
Les Fleming, Cleveland	4
Spurgeon Chandler, New York	3
Rudy York, Detroit	3
Barney McCosky, Detroit	1

In addition 16 other players received honorable mention.

Sports Around the Hub

Pesky Over Williams

If there remain a few Fenway fans who still think that Ted Williams was unjustly slighted in the American League most valuable player poll, they should be reminded that both Joe Cronin and Hughie Duffy, a couple of gentlemen thoroughly versed in the value of a ball player, gave their top Red Sox votes to Johnny Pesky. In fact, Manager Joe went still further and nominated the rookie shortstop ahead of Yankee Joe Gordon, the eventual winner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Duffy, the veteran scout, said in early September that Pesky was a more valuable team man to the Red Sox than the temperamental Williams, but refused to be quoted at the time. There seems no harm in airing the little master's views at this late date, however. When he praises a ball player the words carry weight, for he has seen them come and go for a long time—longer than he cares to admit.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the Northeastern cross-country team elected Walter Crowley as its captain, collegiate precedent was shattered. The new leader is a freshman. A year ago he captured the South Shore interscholastic mile crown in 4m. 35s., and recently led the Husky harriers home in a meet with the powerful Rhode Island Rams.

Briefs . . . The Greater Boston Badminton Association meets this evening at the University Club . . . Murph Chamberlain will replace Bill Cowley on the Bruins, centering the Harvey Jackson-Buzz Boll line. Cowley is home in Toronto, resting from an injury . . . Stoneham High School students are setting the proper war-time example. They will walk, 300 strong, to and from the football clash with Winchester High on Saturday (five miles) . . . It was the following line in the American League most valuable player poll which beat Ted Williams: Consider general character, disposition, loyalty and effort . . . New York critics claim that Leo Durocher is definitely through at Brooklyn . . . The National Hockey League is drawing well, despite loss of approximately 50 per cent of last year's personnel. Toronto drew 12,000 to its opener, Detroit 11,000 and Montreal 9,000.

N. Y. U. First Again

NEW YORK (AP)—New York University's cross-country team, led by Frank Dixon, captured the Metropolitan intercollegiate championship for the third straight year Tuesday, taking five of the first eight places.

Dixon, freshman star, stepped the five miles in 28m. 33.4s. and finished 180 yards ahead of his nearest rival, Ray Zoellner of N. Y. U. Manhattan was second in the team scoring and Fordham was third.

Johnny Beazley Is Mechanic In Army Air Corps

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Johnny Beazley, Nashville's pitching hero of the recent World Series, was sworn in as a mechanic in the Army Air Corps here yesterday.

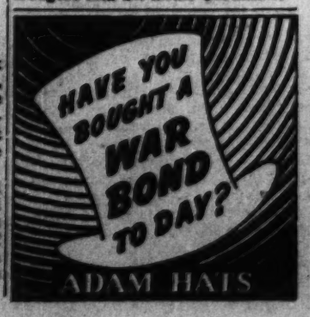
He left immediately for Camp Forrest and after a few days there probably will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe.

"I figured I would be better in the ground crew of the Air Corps," he said. "I hope to return to pitching after the war and believe I would be better off in this branch of the service."

Previously, Beazley had been rejected when he sought an instructor's post in the Navy's physical fitness program.

Koy to Louisville

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phils announce they have sold Ernie Koy, veteran outfielder, to Louisville of the American Association. Koy came to the Phils last May from Cincinnati after previously having played for the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals.



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Dewey's Sweep in New York Rocks Democratic Leadership

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Lights that burned for the Democrats in the New York Executive Mansion for 20 years began to dim last night and the curtain rose on the prelude to the 1944 Republican National Convention with the election of Thomas E. Dewey as Governor in a race which slashed deep into usual Democratic leads.

Mr. Dewey's sweep with its State-wide plurality of 650,000, previously exceeded only by Franklin D. Roosevelt when he was re-elected Governor in 1930 by 725,000, came fewer than 100,000 votes of carrying even traditionally Democratic New York City. It appeared to have carried in his entire State ticket unless Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, Democratic-American Labor Party nominee, up for re-election, maintains the slight lead given him in returns still incomplete when this was written.

Mr. Dewey's election was seen as a Democratic "slaughter." Out of the five down-State counties, immemorial Democratic strongholds, he carried Queens and Richmond and in all of them in combination with the American Labor Party, balance-of-power string to the tail of the New Deal kite, severely trimmed the oldtime Democratic preponderance, while the flood of ballots up-State brought a vote avalanche down to the New York City line that completely swept away the down-State margin on which the Democratic State organization headed by James A. Farley had calculated victory.

350,000 Votes for Alfange

A leading factor in the Dewey plurality over John J. Bennett, five-tenure State Attorney General and Democratic candidate for Governor, was the 350,000 votes cast for Dean Alfange, American Labor Party nominee in the latter party's first split with the Democratic alignment since its orgaization in 1936.

Little question remained today that the proportions of the victory would react strongly on both Republican and Democratic parties in New York and be reflected in the Democratic leadership setup.

In the congressional contests, Hamilton Fish, 12-term Republican incumbent of the Twenty-sixth District, which includes President Roosevelt's home county of Dutchess, emerged with a thirteenth tenure, but by the closest margin of his career, with just 4,219 votes to spare over his Democratic-American Labor Party opponent, Ferdinant A. Hoyt.

Representative William B. Barry, a Democrat, but rated with Mr. Fish as anti-New Deal and pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, won handily in New York's Second Congressional District.

Gains in Congress

Miss Winifred Stanley and Dr. Charles Muzzicato, both Republicans, were elected Representatives-at-large over Mrs. Flora D. Johnson and Matthew Merritt, Democrats.

President Roosevelt went personally to his country place at Hyde Park to vote, expressing regret at the polls that Mrs. Roosevelt's absentee ballot had not come through in time to register.

In the State Legislature the Republicans increased their majorities in both Houses, implementing Mr. Dewey with a support in this branch never enjoyed by his Democratic predecessors. In the most publicized of the legislative contests, Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Republican of the Seventeenth District, Manhattan, was returned over his Democratic-American Labor Party opponent, Jerry Finkelstein. Other leading Republican legislators were swept into office, as was the present Democratic minority leadership, and little change is expected in the organization of either House.

All Pledged to War Effort

All candidates elected in the Empire State are pledged to all-out support of President Roosevelt's war efforts and, therefore, the outcome cannot be interpreted at home or abroad as indicating war tiredness. It was held, on the contrary, as strongest underwriting of the prosecution of the war to complete and final victory over the Axis powers in even more aggressive action by the War Administration.

Even more than this it was seen as serving warning on the New Dealers that, beginning with January, 1943, they could expect closer scrutiny of what they are doing in the war effort with an eye to betterment wherever possible.

Looking two years into the future, political experts today were envisaging Mr. Dewey and Wendell L. Willkie, titular Republican head, again projected into leading roles at the party's 1944 convention, with the fight there the reverse of what it was in Philadelphia in 1940. Then the objective of the Dewey supporters was to stop the Willkie steam-roller. It will be the aim of the Willkie supporters in 1944 to stop the Dewey drive based on his tremendous plurality in this national springboard State yesterday—a victory that for the second time in his short political career reveals him as a phenomenal vote-getter.

Will Roosevelt Run Again?

While Mr. Dewey is pledged to fill out the four-year New York governorship tenure in reply to critics of his essay for the governorship in 1938 and the Presidency in 1940, while New York County's nationally famous racket-busting prosecutor, the new Governor-elect is admittedly politically ambitious and demonstrably has the backing of a strong Republican Party element that constitutes what remains of the Old Guard.

It is seen as inevitable that this faction will come into direct conflict with the liberal, reform wing of the party which follows Mr. Willkie and that the national Republican roll call in 1944 will determine whether it will be Mr. Dewey or Mr. Willkie who will lead the party against what many observers hold will be a fourth-term Roosevelt campaign.

The Republican returns, while still incomplete, were or such apparent landslide proportions that only the victory of Thomas W. Wallace, the party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, remained in doubt when this was written.

Straw Votes Accurate

Mr. Dewey's other running mates were Nathaniel L. Goldstein for Attorney General; Frank C. Moore for Comptroller, and Mr. Muzzicato and Miss Stanley for Representatives-at-Large. They handsomely substantiate the straw-vote polls by Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion, and the pre-election estimate of Herbert Brownell, Dewey campaign manager.

What, if any, changes in the high command of the Democratic State organization may result from the outcome are unpredictable at this time. That it will have effect on the political career of Mr. Farley is not conceded by nonpartisan observers.

They hold that no leader could have stemmed the demand for a change from what voters saw as a machine effort to perpetuate the power of the New Deal in national and state affairs, opposition to which became the motivating thought back of the poll. Mr. Farley, moreover, has been elected for a two-year term ending in 1944, and his resignation is not envisaged as a result of the count.

City of Denver Becomes Important 'Little Washington'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Daily Denver becomes more important as a "little Washington" for this region.

The Farm Security Administration has just announced it will concentrate here an area finance office which will give service to 350,000 farm-borrowers in 14 States. Offices at San Francisco, Lincoln, Neb. and Portland, Ore., will be consolidated here. The resulting office will have 215 employees, and the consolidation is expected to save $350,000 a year or more.

Almost contemporaneously Lloyd F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administration head, announced Denver will be headquarters for six States. The A. M. A. both buys and distributes food and other crops—buying for lend-lease and for our own governmental use, and distributing for food stamp purposes, for free school lunches, and other public purposes.

A regional administrator of the new war Manpower Commission plan, to check labor drainage from the vital mining and lumbering industries, is expected to be established here.

In the last year Denver has become regional headquarters for many activities, both military and civil. Some are of such a nature that they probably will remain permanently.

Wisconsin Hemp In Big Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH, Wis. — With the greatly increased demand by the Government for fiber products made from hemp, Wisconsin farmers are haryesting the largest crop in history this year.

Until the war began, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies were the principal sources of manila hemp. Since these sources are no longer available to the United Nations, it is essential that more hemp be grown on American soil to supply the demand which is even greater now than before the war. The tough fiber is used in the manufacture of cordage, rope, handladders, and hawsers for use by the United States naval forces.

Previous to the war, the demand for hemp was small because the principal use was for making upholsterer's cordage.

Hemp is sown like small grain on plots of from three to four acres. The crop requires little care since it grows rapidly, and weeds have little chance of surviving as the fiber soon chokes them. The plants grow to a height of about seven feet and are cut at blossom stage, then spread out on the stubble to ret after which is crop is taken to the mill to be processed.

Peace Preparation Asked For by Smuts

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in an international radiocast Oct. 31 called for elaboration of the Atlantic Charter in "the economic and social sphere" to guarantee a postwar "healthy international life."

"It is our duty to prepare for peace, a peace which could grow organically from the united will of the United Nations," Premier Smuts said.

"The League of Nations as it was founded in 1918 could not bring us this peace," he said. "Our present intentions may be less theoretical, and even seem less far-reaching but the common effort of the United Nations shows the way along which—also in peace-time—practical work in every sphere can thrive to the benefit of all peace-loving peoples."

N. Y. Phone Denies It Is Gambling Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Replying to a charge by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that it was aiding gamblers by permitting its facilities to be used by them, the New York Telephone Company announced today it had been, and would continue to be, its policy to refuse service or disconnect service already installed whenever requested to do so by the law enforcement authorities.

"It must be recognized, however," a company announcement said, "that the company does not possess police power either of investigation or law enforcement; that it is not possible to know the purpose to which every telephone installation may be put, and that in the absence of information indicating the facilities are to be used for illegal purposes the company is obliged by law to provide service without discrimination.

"The company does not seek or wish the type of business to which the Mayor referred in his radio address."

Mayor La Guardia said he was "unsatisfied" with the company explanation and would seek a federal law to eliminate out-of-town telephone service on a five-cent call basis. Many bookmakers whose rooms are in New Jersey carry down-town Manahattan telephone listing through which Manhattan clients call them for five cents.

The law he proposes would require the telephone company to list out-of-town service by geographical location and require it to investigate all applicants for this kind of service, the Mayor told reporters.

"You know yourself," he continued, "that if you wanted a telephone in your home with an out-of-town designation on it they would ask you a thousand questions. Those things don't just happen."

The Mayor promised to have more to say about his gambling campaign in his next Sunday's radiocast.

Chicago Stores Open Monday Noons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the world's largest retail shopping centers for the first time in history has decided to close down on Monday mornings. Not because there isn't enough business, but so that the stores can remain open in the evening and provide a shopping opportunity for the thousands of war workers on day shifts.

Some 200 merchants in Chicago's downtown shopping area, mostly on State street and Wabash Avenue, and including all but one of the large department stores, began on Sept. 21, to open Mondays at 12 noon and close at 9 p. m. Marshall Field & Co., the only store not co-operating, will adhere to its usual hours on all business days.

The move not only makes it possible for war workers to shop during the week, but will contribute to a wider spread of traffic movement in and out of the "loop." With auto use restrictions increasing public conveyances are seriously taxed, especially at peak hours. Monday morning now will find industrial and office workers getting seats in buses and street and elevated cars, as shoppers delay their trips to midday or later.

Competing Salesmen Traveling in Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A group of 23 salesmen for competing wholesale mercantile firms who are traveling together throughout Florida to save gasoline and tires, reported that they saved time and money and had done more business than they formerly did individually.

The 19-day caravan which ended recently reported orders taken for $400,000 worth of goods, starting in Miami and ending in Tallahassee, visiting Jacksonville, Tampa, and Orlando, plus smaller cities en route. Nat Roth of Miami, spokesman, asserted the caravan idea was such a distinct success that a second tour is being organized beginning Nov. 1. Already 60 salesmen have signed for the coming trip, he said.

Mr. Roth said that the expenses per man were reduced under this plan to around $30 each, where formerly it had cost around $75 to $100 when working alone. The salesmen traveled on commercial transportation lines with their samples following by truck.

Alarm Clock Shortage Awakens New Business

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3 (AP)—A new business—waking folks from their slumbers—has grown out of the war-induced alarm clock shortage.

Mrs. Beaulah Clauger advertises that for 50 cents a week, she will clang an awakening telephone in a worker's house, up to a maximum of 10 calls weekly.

She's had two business telephones installed at her home. Whether the business will pay out is something else—she just started a few days ago.

Three Plead Guilty As Japanese Agents

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two Americans and one British subject pleaded guilty in Federal Court in New York as they were to go to trial on charges of acting as unregistered agents of the Japanese Government. Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell set Nov. 12 for sentencing.

A Little Bird Told Him

Associated Press

Dewey Strolls With Wife

The day of election, campaigning finished, his vote cast and with only the deluge to come, Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Mrs. Dewey took a stroll in Central Park and listened to what the little birds had to say of his success for the Republican Governorship of New York.

Dewey Election Test Case Of How Democracy Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Voice student and choir singer to Governor-elect of New York, Empire State. That in brief, is the biography of Thomas Edmund Dewey. It tells in few words how an American citizen may rise from provincial obscurity to power and place. It shows how democracy works.

Mr. Dewey came to New York from his home town of Owosso, Mich., after graduation from the University of Michigan. His aim was to study music. He possessed a good baritone voice and aimed at being a concert singer. Arriving here, he changed his mind, however, and decided to work his way through Columbia University Law School by singing in churches. He finished his law course in 1925 and set out to see Europe before putting up his law practice shingle.

Curious about the mechanics of politics on his return to New York, Mr. Dewey became an election district captain for the Republicans and met George Z. Medalie, who later became United States Attorney here. Mr. Medalie named him his first assistant in May, 1931, and for nearly two years Mr. Dewey was engaged in assembling evidence in connection with the income-tax fraud case against Waxey Gordon, beer bootlegger of the prohibition era. By the time the Gordon case was ready for trial, Franklin D. Roosevelt was President and Mr. Medalie had resigned.

Federal court judges here designated Mr. Dewey as United States Attorney for this district pending the appointment of a Medalie successor, thus enabling him to try the Gordon case, which resulted in the conviction of the defendant.

Mr. Dewey returned to private practice in December, 1933, but two years later was called upon to serve as Special Prosecutor of Rackets when the runaway grand jury became dissatisfied with William C. Dodge, New York County District Attorney, and called upon Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to intervene. His success in the prosecution first earned for him the title of "racket-buster," focusing city-wide attention on him, with the result that the City Fusion Party, out to clean up Tammany Hall, Picked him for District Attorney in the 1937 campaign, when he first entered the elective lists on the ticket headed by Fiorello H. La Guardia for Mayro.

By this time, Mr. Dewey had become a prosecutor of recognized ability and his campaign for election was vitriolic. The Tammany Tiger was his mount, and he spurred the big cat from shoulder to haunch. Albert Marinelli, East Side Tammany district leader and New York County Clerk, who had risen to power as chief-maker in the Wigwam, was, he charged, "the political ally of thugs, pickpockets, and big-shot racketeers," thus forcing Mr. Marinelli to resign the County Clerkship while Governor Lehman studied charges filed against him on the basis of the Dewey accusations.

Charles H. Schneider, Assistant State Attorney General and another Tammany district leader, also resigned from office under the Dewey fire. Mr. Dewey's election as New York County Prosecutor approached a landslide.

After assuming the duties of this office, Mr. Dewey began an even more aggressive campaign to break up racketeering in New York County and after two years had a record of 72 convictions, one acquittal, and one mistrial. He was credited with smashing the restaurant racket, the successful prosecution of racketing in the trucking business, and the destruction of two vice rings.

His most sensational case, however, was that of James J. Hines, wealthy Tammany leader of the Twelfth Assembly District of Manhattan, on charges of conspiring to "fix" court cases involving henchman of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer. The case ended in a mistrial, but came before the courts a second time in February, 1939, when Hines was convicted and sent to Sing Sing Prison, where he is now serving.

Mr. Dewey's popularity increased sharply throughout the whole country after this case was disposed of, a survey by Dr. George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, disclosed. It was unmistakeable. The men who write about New York politics, when they met at the dinner of the New York Legislative Correspondents Association in Albany, depicted him as a Boy Scout hitch-hiker en route from Owosso to Washington, thus showing some vision into the future.

Mr. Dewey was nominated for Governor of New York in October, 1938, and was narrowly defeated by a little more than 68,000 votes by Governor Lehman, then the biggest vote getter of the State, running for re-election with everything the New Deal had back of him.

The spectacular Dewey record was written so plainly by this time that he had captured the Republican State machine, and Party leaders from all over the country saw him as Presidential timber, his chief rival being Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Both were in the ranks of the isolationists, and with many Republicans frowning on United States embroilment in the war in Europe, Mr. Dewey and Senator Taft went to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia as the two outstanding contenders for the nomination. It looked like one of them was a certain Republican standard bearer until Wendell L. Willkie, backed by a powerful group of men representing international thought and reform in the Republican Party from Old Guard thought, was brought into the picture.

Political History

What followed is political history which ended—in so far as 1940 was concerned—with Mr. Willkie getting the biggest popular vote any defeated candidate for President ever got.

Defeated for the nomination, Mr. Dewey returned to his job as District Attorney of New York County, where he continued until last year, when he retired after designating his successor, Frank S. Hogan, one of his assistants. Mr. Hogan was elected and Mr. Dewey returned to private practice, carrying his political ambitions along with him and backed by the Republican machine which carried him to victory in the State-wide landslide yesterday.

Mr. Dewey married Frances Eileen Hutt, grandniece of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and who before her marriage was a voice student. They have two children, Thomas Edmund, Jr., and John Martin.

Naval Men's Magnet Picks Up Odd Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The ingenuity of workers at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station recently saved many man-hours and much wear and tear on tires, when a magnet was devised to collect scrap metal.

Taking some old scrap wire, the workers wound coils around scrap iron. This made the magnet, which was electrically connected with the motor generator of a searchlight truck. The entire outfit was attached to the rear of the truck, the metal bars reaching a few inches off the ground. At intervals the truck was driven around the station.

The yield of more than 700 pounds of scrap iron in two weeks included nuts, bolts, screws, old wire and metal rods that collect in newly constructed areas. Workers at the station became highly enthused over the great possibilities a magnet like this has in every city, town and hamlet in collecting junk for the melting pots, later to be forged into war implements.

U. S. Charges Peonage In Indictments

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—District Attorney Herbert S. Phillips announced today that Federal grand jury indictments had been returned against the United States Sugar Corporation, its personnel manager and three of its camp superintendents, charging them with holding Negro sugar cane workers in conditions of peonage.

An indictment also was returned against Sheriff Jeff Wiggins of Glades County charging him with working county prisoners on his own farm without pay, in violation of the Federal civil rights and antipeonage statutes, Mr. Phillips said.

The indictment in the sugar cane workers case named as defendants the sugar corporation, M. E. von Mach, personnel manager at the company's Clewiston, Fla., office; Evan Ward McLeod, superintendent of the Bear Beach camp; Oliver Shephard, superintendent of the South Shore camp; and a superintendent named Neal, whose first name Mr. Phillips did not know, of the Miami Locks camp.

One count of the indictment charged that the defendants "injured, oppressed, threatened and intimidated" Negro field workers to prevent the free exercise of their rights under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and held them in involuntary servitude.

The second count charged they conspired to violate Federal antipeonage statutes.

Mr. Phillips said the first count carried a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and $5,000 fine and the second count two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

The District Attorney said the indictments grew out of an investigation directed by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge following complaints received by the Justice Department that the sugar corporation recruited Negro workers in southern states for employment on its sugar plantations near Clewiston, offering free transportation.

Upon arrival, Mr. Phillips related, the Negroes said they were notified that they were indebted to the company for the cost of transportation and that the debt had to be worked out before they could leave. Workers who attempted to escape were apprehended and returned to the plantation, he declared.

Schools of Whites Will Close, Too, In Cotton Picking

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — In Dixie where cotton is King it long has been the custom for most Negro schools to close in the cotton picking season. This year, many white schools also will close.

Decision of some white schools to close so that the students may help harvest the White Gold crop was based on a labor shortage that is attributed to low wages rather than a lack of available manpower.

There has been much talk in the South about a shortage of pickers due to the large number of persons who are now engaged in well paying war jobs and who will not want to return to the seasonal work. In some places it has been intimated that entire small towns might declare a "Cotton Picking" holiday so that all the citizens could go into the fields and bring in the crop.

According to H. L. Mitchell, General Secretary of Southern Tenant Farmers Union, however, there would be plenty of pickers if sufficiently high wages were offered. At the present time, with picking just beginning, the current price paid pickers is from $1 to $1.50 a hundred pounds. He said there would be enough pickers if a price of $2 a hundred were offered.

Venezuela Co-ops Promote Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS, Venezuela—A permanent solution to many Venezuelan economic problems is seen in government-encouraged agricultural and industrial "co-operatives," according to a statement by the national press office.

The office says co-operative ventures are enabling groups of families to start farm production where single units are unfeasible and prohibitively expensive. Aided by the Ministry of Agriculture more than 600 rural units have already given impetus to Venezuela's movement to return to the soil. The mutual aid program is under the direction of Dr. A. Fabra Rivas, a Spaniard and a leading authority on co-operatives. In addition to directly advising and assisting them, Dr. Fabra Rivas has started classes in the government agricultural school here which will train specialists in the organization of co-operatives.

The agricultural co-operatives have given farmers access to machinery, seeds, fertilizer and working capital. They have already insured this country against serious shortages of vital foods which have heretofore been imported in large quantities.

The government has also encouraged commercial co-operatives. The outstanding example is the Pro-Patria-Workers' Organization in Caracas, a merchandizing unit which has augmented its capital to 100,000 bolivares ($30,000), starting with a small government loan.

Smathers, 100 P.C. New Dealer, Is Beaten by Hawkes in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4—Albert W. Hawkes, Republican, was swept into office as New Jersey's new United States Senator, defeating Democrat and Roosevelt-backed Senator William H. Smathers in yesterday's election by a margin of 92,000 votes on the basis of unofficial, but nearly complete, returns today.

Figures from 3,448 of the State's 3,635 districts gave Mr. Hawkes 615,121 and Senator Smathers 523,362.

Republicans also picked up one seat in the House of Representatives, boosting their delegation to 11 of the 14 members, William H. Sutphin, Democrat, of Matawan, Representative from the Third District for 12 years, being defeated by James C. Auchincloss, Republican.

The State Legislature likewise remained in control of the Republicans, the Party gaining one seat in the Senate to make the division there 18 to 3 and two in the lower branch for a 46-to-14 margin there.

The trend to the Republicans made it difficult for political observers to determine the influence of Gov. Charles Edison, Democrat, who had broken with Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City. Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Hague had backed Senator Smathers. Governor Edison refused to declare publicly for the Democratic Senate candidate.

All-Out Roosevelt Backing

Senator Smathers had campaigned on the issue of 100 per cent support for the policies of the President. He also had charged that Mr. Hawkes had "bought" the Republican nomination, was a "labor baiter" an "industrialist bully," and sought to return the nation to the "Hoover gang," had prohibitionist support and would hamstring both the presidential war efforts and the subsequent peace plans.

In return, Mr. Hawkes charged that Senator Smathers was "only a rubber stamp" for the President when he did vote, but that he had failed to vote on some 25 vital issues, including the declaration of war on Germany.

The campaign also was marked by a claim by Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona, Chairman of a Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee, that there were indications of an over-expenditure of the $50,000 campaign limit by Mr. Hawkes in the primary. The Committee, however, has not determined whether there was the excess spending.

A Sacred Trust, Hawkes Says

Thanking the voters for their support, Mr. Hawkes said today that he considered the work before him "a sacred and solemn trust."

"Today, all of us have but one objective and that is the winning of the war," he said. "To the attainment of that end I pledge my full support to our Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States. I shall devote my time and my energies to representing the people of New Jersey in the Senate of the United States. Regardless of any differences that may have existed prior to the election yesterday, we here in New Jersey are united, and it shall be my endeavor to represent the entire citizenship of the State and the nation."

In a message of congratulation to Mr. Hawkes, Senator Smathers voiced the hope that the new Senator would give the Commander-in-Chief the same co-operation and support he had hoped to give him.

Senator Smathers rounded out a score of years as a public servant, a career as judge, Assistant Attorney General of the State, and New Jersey and United States Senator. He was swept into his congressional office with the Roosevelt landslide in 1936.

Mr. Hawkes is a Montclair resident and President of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., floor covering manufacturers. He is a past President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. His lead passed the 100,000 mark at midnight, but a big block of Hudson County returns whittled it down again.

Mayor Hague made good his pledge that Hudson County would give Senator Smathers a plurality of 100,000 there, but it was not enough. Essex County, home of Mr. Hawkes, gave the Republican candidate a 54,000-vote advantage and Bergen came through with 47,000.

Gannett Sees Dissatisfaction

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—Frank Gannett, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared today his party's "great gains in the Senate and House will have a wholesome effect in checking the high-handed methods of the Administration in driving through its pet legislation."

"These big gains," he said in a post-election statement, "mark a definite change in the trend of public opinion and give us encouragement that when the next election comes around, we shall complete the job.

He attributed the outcome to several factors.

"The principal one," he said, "is dissatisfication with New Dealism, to disappointment over management to the war, to intense resentment by food producers over treatment they have had from the Administration, to alarm over the muddling and bungling by the great army of bureaucrats.

"It all reflects a rising demand that we prosecute the war more vigorously and more effectively, with the people being kept fully informed on developments on the battlefronts."

Dehydrated Pork Order by U. S. Large

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP) — The Cudahy Packing Company Nov. 2 announced it had received a contract from the government for 110,000 pounds of dehydrated pork for lend-lease shipment abroad.

The company said the new process dehydrated product, which requires only a small part of the space now used in shipping cured and frozen pork, is made by cutting the meat into small cubes and cooking it. It is then placed in a vacuum dehydrator. When ready for use, it is restored by the addition of water.

Law Permits Cut In Royalty Rates

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed an act authorizing the Government to fix lower royalty rates on inventions used in productions where they are found to be "unreasonable or excessive."

Proponents of the legislation said it would permit the War and Navy Departments to examine existing licenses of Government contractors and subcontractors engaged in war production and, whenever the amounts or rates of royalties are held to be too great, make such adjustments as appear to be warranted.

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New Comedy at Shubert—Film News—Opera From Philadelphia

'Sweet Charity' Looks In On Its Way to New York

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Sweet Charity," which had its debut at the Shubert last night, began the evening as a quiet little comedy poking fun at clubwomen and wound up as a roaring farce. It bore more resemblance to normal behavior perhaps in its earlier portions, but the audience seemed to find it more amusing in its wilder manifestations, even when marijuana was introduced as a comic device and a conclusion was reached by persuading the ladies to countenance a swindle.

Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, the joint authors, apparently had a legitimate comedy idea in the back of their heads when they set to work. In their first act they sketched the predicament of the members of the "Friendly Hand" society in a small city several hundred miles from New York, who had engaged a "name" band to play for a charity dance, had sold 2,500 tickets, and then found all their money awarded by court action to a down-at-heel gentleman for injury sustained on their property. With the dance only a few days away they were faced by the problem of raising the money to pay for the band. It is that problem which occupies attention of the remainder of the play.

* * *

In the earlier part of the evening, the playwrights find time for rumors on the curious parliamentary procedure and business practices of the club members, the multiplying ramifications of the dilemma which they face, and the domestic difficulties which grow out of their preoccupation with club business. But as the play develops into a search for a solution, it tends to run away with itself.

The plaintiff who had been awarded the damages is enlisted in support of the ladies. But the sheriff, though he is the husband of a club officer, dashes one of their prospects for financial salvation. A Government agent, is called into action. So are representatives of the local chamber of commerce. A disillusioned and skeptical representative of the band, who has some very funny lines and is the most amusing character in the play, keeps clamoring for his money. And at the last moment his demands are met, by means of a dubious scheme proposed by the desperate young husband of one of the members.

* * *

Alfred Bloomingdale, who has produced the play by arrangement with Lee Shubert, has provided a numerous company of capable players. Viola Roache sets forth with assurance the club president who had pulled the organization out of difficulties before. June Walker is the brisk but somewhat bewildered treasurer. Augusta Dabney plays the member who had proposed the benefit and fears the consequences. Mary Sargent divides her emphasis between club business and personal problems, and Jane Seymour plays tartly a spinsterish teacher.

Harlan Briggs as the town character who had sued the club has one of the conspicuous roles and does it entertainingly. Philip Loeb as the agent of the band dominates the scenes in which he appears. Whitner Bissell is a harassed young husband. Calvin Thomas, John Kline, and John Kirk are among the many who lend a hand in various capacities.

'Sweet Charity'

At the Shubert—Comedy by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff, directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, and presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert. Setting by Emil Holak. The cast includes the following:

Mrs. Laura Brindle	June Walker
Mrs. Pat Mitchell	Augusta Dabney
Miss Beulah Ogilvie	Jane Seymour
Mrs. Diane Martingdale	Mary Sargent
Tommy	William Kelly
Mrs Eva Ingersoll	Viola Roache
The Pillow Woman	Daisy Cooper
Myron Mitchell	Whitner Bissell
Jonathan Bates	Harlan Briggs
Sheriff Andrew Brindle	Calvin Thomas
Photographer	Rollin Bauer
Trumpet Wilson	Dort Clarke
Burton Sedgewick	John Kline
Harry Trott	Philip Loeb
Mr Beasley	Hans Roberts
Mr. Merritt	John Adair
John Dexter	John Kirk
Salvation Army Soldier	Clyde Waddell
The Family	with Liselotte Crumschmidt

Screen News

Elmer Rice and Guy Bolton have signed with M-G-M. Mr. Rice will work on "Mary Smith, U. S. A.," which will be directed by Mervyn LeRoy. Mr. Bolton has been engaged for the screen adaptation of the musical comedy, "High Kickers."

* * *

Arnold Pressburger has engaged the English actress, Anna Lee, to play the leading feminine role in his film production, "Never Surrender." Miss Lee was seen in "How Green Was My Valley" and "The Flying Tigers." Already signed to appear in the new picture are Brian Donlevy and Walter Brennan.

'Iceland' in the Movies

Scene from Sonja Henie's new film continuing at the Metropolitan

'The Navy Comes Through'

The lively war melodrama, which came to the Keith Memorial Tuesday under the title of "The Navy Comes Through," is not concerned so much with formal naval operations as might be suggested by its name. For the most part it is occupied with the adventures of a detachment of Navy men assigned to an ammunition freighter on a voyage across the Atlantic. But whatever the technicalities may be, there is plenty of action and first-rate melodrama acting by a cast which includes Pat O'Brien and George Murphy in the principal roles, Jane Wyatt to aid the romantic aspects of the yarn, Jackie Cooper, Carl Esmond, Max Baer, and Desi Arnaz.

The plot is little more than a thread on which to string exciting episodes. To provide a beginning and an end, it appears that a young officer, unable to disprove charges of negligence, resigns his commission shortly before the outbreak of war. Immediately after Pearl Harbor (indicated by newsreel shots) he enlists as a seaman and is assigned to duty on the freighter under command of a chief petty officer whose sister had been his fiancée. It is one of the conventions of such yarns that the two men are not friendly but that each is a rather remarkable fellow in his own field. By the time the voyage is over the two have gained new respect for each other, the ex-officer has re-established himself, and the film concludes with his formal re-instatement in the Navy.

It is the events in between which provide the bulk of the entertainment. The freighter engages in combat with a submarine, barely manages to escape detection by a pocket battleship, fights off German planes, outwits the crew of a German supply ship, and traps several submarines. It is not advisable, of course, to look too closely at the logic of the events, for they will not bear minute inspection. But taking the story merely for what it is, there is plenty of entertainment.

The Messrs. O'Brien and Murphy play the roles of the petty officer and his ex-superior with their usual easy assurance. Jackie Cooper has found a part to his liking as an ambitious young sailor who hopes to win a commission. Carl Esmond does a capable job as a refugee Australian musician whose linguistic ability aids in confounding the Nazis. Max Baer has the part of a belligerent sailor fatally injured in the plane attack. Miss Wyatt is attractive as the fiancée of the ex-officer, but she has comparatively little to do.

The companion feature, "Moonlight in Havana," is a musical film with songs by Allan Jones and Jane Frazee. The cast includes Marjorie Lord, William Frawley, and Don Terry. E. F. M.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth — "Angel Street," melodrama against a Victorian setting, with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Daisy Belmore, Byron McGrath, and Georgette McKee in the cast. Patrick Hamilton wrote the play and Shepard Traube is presenting it. Curtain at 8:30.

Film Assignments

"A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" will be Jesse L. Lasky's next production for Warners. Arthur Horman, who did the original screen play for "Desperate Journey," will write the screen treatment of the Mark Twain story. Mr. Lasky currently is engaged in the production of "The Adventures of Mark Twain."

* * *

Charles Bickford has been signed for a featured role in RKO Radio's "From Here to Victory," drama based on Milton Holmes' story, "Bundles for Freedom."

'Figaro' in the Vernacular Hailed by Large Audience

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Music, remarkable to report, proved to be the end and aim of the presentation of "The Marriage of Figaro" which the Philadelphia Opera Company gave at the Boston Opera House last night; music, that is to say, in distinction from old-school singing for the voice's sake. To set down such record is to mark the artistic director of the organization, Mr. Levin, as a musician of an uncommon sort and as a brilliant example of the type, be it novel and modern or be it ancient and historic.

For his purpose seemed to be not merely to make the dialogue of the piece understandable by use of an English wording, nor to pass off vocalists of moderate powers as exemplars of bel canto ranking at the top, or even the near top. Rather, it was to set forth Mozart's music in a genuine Mozartean way, and to offer an interpretation of Mozart's scenes on a delicately subdued and sensitively controlled eighteenth-century plan, with the whole nineteenth-century inheritance of bombast and dilation put aside.

It would be a difficult choice to make, whether the "Dove sono" aria of the third act, in which Miss Beldan figured as singer, or the "Deh vieni" of the fourth act, in which Miss Morgan held the stage, was the surpassing moment of the evening; but both passages were delightful to listen to, and would have been, no matter who the Countess or who the Suzanna, under Mr. Levin's masterful conducting. Of course there was no "Dove sono" and no "Deh vieni" about it, but we are too early in progress toward opera in English to dispense with those Italian designations.

The capital element of this touring troupe is its orchestra; and to note that derogates nothing whatever from the singers. Indeed, they are a component part of the orchestra. Instruments and voices are one in the expression. This show is not, to reiterate, grand opera, it is music.

But, to come to terms with reality, there were some 25 or so men and women in costume enacting the screen and side-room intrigue, and the marble-hall and garden fooleries and sentimentalities that one Beaumarchais worked out some time before the French Revolution. Excellent all of them, principals and chorus, and worthy of high mention the leading five—Miss Beldan and Miss Morgan, sopranos, already referred to; Mr. Vanderburg, baritone, as the Count; Mr. Brink, bass, as Figaro, and Miss Spenser, soprano, as Cherubino.

Miss Spenser was light enough of voice, but she was light of foot also, and a plenty prankish page. Her voice is one of that incredible kind that carries, notwithstanding its small volume, to remote corners of a big auditorium, especially when wafted upon the accompanying sonority of a dexterously manipulated orchestra, no heavy rumbling of doublebasses or pounding of tympani to cover it.

'The Marriage of Figaro'

Boston Opera House—The Philadelphia Opera Company presents Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" in English. Da Ponte's Italian libretto translated by Sylvan Levin. Evening of Nov. 3, 1942. The cast:

The Countess	Emma Beldan
Count Almaviva	Howard Vanderburg
Susanna	Sylvia Morgan
Figaro	Robert Brink
Cherubino	Margaret Spenser
Marcellina	Catherine Latta
Bartolo	Leon Lishner
Don Basilio	John Hamill
Barbarina	Sue Orinka
Antonio	Joseph Lutz
Don Curzio	Lester Ferguson
Conductor,	Sylvan Levin

Harvard-Radcliffe Clubs To Give Afinogenov Play

The Harvard Dramatic Club and the Radcliffe Idlers will give the first American production of the late Soviet dramatist Afinogenov's play, "Mashenka," in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Dec. 2, 3, and 4.

The production will celebrate, a little belatedly, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, which falls tomorrow.

It will also mark the first occasion on which the Harvard and the Radcliffe clubs have jointly produced a play. The innovation is attributed to wartime shortage of manpower.

20th Century-Fox

George Montgomery

Now in "Orchestra Wives," at the Paramount and Fenway

Daily Dialer

Excerpts from Victor Herbert's operetta, "Mlle. Modiste," will be heard in Great Moments in Music, with Jean Tennyson, soprano, singing the leading role. Guest soloists are Mario Berini, tenor, and Jess Walters, baritone. George Sebastian conducts, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

A message to men and women not engaged in essential war occupations will be delivered by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission on the opening program of a new weekly series, "What's Your War Job," which begins tonight. The series is presented in co-operation with the Office of War Information and the U. S. Employment Service. Ted Collins is another guest. Music by Woody Herman's Orchestra; Milo Boulton, mc; BLUE 7 p. m. (Not on local stations.)

Charles Laughton is Eddie Cantor's guest, and the program originates from March Field Air Base, California. Dinah Shore is scheduled to sing a new song. NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Fighting the Fire Bomb" will be discussed on WEEI at 10:30 p. m. when Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, supervisor of training, OCD, is interviewed by John T. Hartnett.

'The Bat'

The Philadelphia Opera Company will conclude its engagement at the Boston Opera House tonight with a performance of Johann Strauss' "The Bat," given according to their custom in English. Sylvan Levin will conduct.

Dostoevsky Festival

A Dostoevsky Film Festival is announced to begin Friday at the Fine Arts Theater, following the current Dance Film Festival. The new bill will consist of revivals of two noted films based on novels of Dostoevsky: "The Brothers Karamazoff" and "Crime et Chatiment." The first of these, starring Fritz Kortner and Anna Sten, has German dialogue and English titles. It was produced in pre-Hitler Germany by Fedor Ozep, Russian director. "Crime et Chatiment" was directed by Pierre Chanal, with music by Arthur Honegger. Blanchar plays Raskolnikov, Baur, the Police Inspector, and Madeleine Ozeray, Sonia.

Films in Prospect

This week finds some departures from routine in the schedule of movie openings. The Keith Memorial has already changed its program, bringing in a new double bill Tuesday. At the Paramount, new pictures are announced to open today.

"Orchestra Wives," which heads the new program at the Paramount and Fenway, has Glenn Miller and his orchestra along with George Montgomery and Ann Rutherford in a story about a trumpeter who marries a small-town girl and finds that the gossiping wives of other members of the orchestra bring him domestic difficulties. Among the songs to be heard are "I've Got a Gal in Kalamazoo," "Serenade in Blue," "People Like You and Me," and "At Last." Archie Mayo directed and the cast includes Lynn Bari, Carole Landis, Cesar Romero, Virginia Gilmore, Mary Beth Hughes, and Tamara Geva.

The other feature at these two houses will be "Wildcat." The story is about a bankrupt oil man who moves to a boom town and tries to re-establish himself. Richard Arlen, Arline Judge, William Frawley, and Buster Crabbe are in the cast.

* * *

'Iceland' Continues

At the Metropolitan a second week is announced for "Iceland," Sonja Henie's combination of romance and skating in which she shares the starring assignment with John Payne. Another week is scheduled at the same theater for "Berlin Correspondent," with Virginia Gilmore and Dana Andrews.

* * *

State and Orpheum

"The Moon and Sixpence," starring George Sanders, will be held over for a second week at Loew's State and Orpheum theaters, where it opened last Thursday. The cast includes also Herbert Marshall, Doris Dudley, Elena Verdugo, Albert Basserman, Eric Blore, Robert Grieg, and Steve Geray.

"Calling Dr. Gillespie," starring Lionel Barrymore and featuring Philip Dorn and Donna Reed, is the companion feature.

* * *

At RKO-Boston

Beginning Friday, "Wings and the Woman," starring Anna Neagle and Robert Newton will head tht program at the RKO Boston. The story is concerned with the Mollisons. On the stage will be the Ink Spots and other acts.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Sons of the Sea," formerly called "Atlantic Ferry," with Michael Redgrave and Valerie Hobson to head the cast; and "Dr. Broadway," with MacDonald Carey.

* * *

At the Normandie

"Knute Rockne," the story of the Notre Dame football coach, begins today an engagement of a week at the Normandie. Pat O'Brien plays the title role. Gale Page, Donald Crisp, and Ronald Reagan are in the cast. The co-feature is "Prison Girls," with Rose Hobart and Sidney Blackmer.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include a picture on the Marine Corps, "Information Please" with John Carradine as guest, "New Soldiers Are Tough" describing training for guerrilla and commando fighters, "Texas' National Park," Pete Smith, travel films on Ceylon and India, Screen Snapshots on Kay Kyser, Rudy Vallee, and John Barrymore, two color cartoons, Tom Kennedy and El Brendel comedies, and newsreels.

Curtis Bernhardt has been assigned by Warners to direct "Devotion," a story of the Brontë sisters, which will be produced by Robert Buckner. Jesse Hibbs has been assigned as assistant director, Robert Haas as art director, and Ernest Haller as cameraman.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — INSIDE FIGHTING CHINA

TREMONT — Y. Lake—S. Preston — This One for Him — SUN VALLEY SERENADE

NORMANDIE — Prison Girls, Pat O'Brien — KNUTE ROCKNE

BIJOU — KID GLOVE KILLER — PLAYMATES — KAY KYSER

SQUARE — MYS 1000 — Bill Patchell, Organist — Young Power — SON OF FURY

UPHAMS — Wings of Morning — O. Kruger—M. Pidgeon — BLOSSOMS IN DUST

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — NOW — Geo. MONTGOMERY • Ann RUTHERFORD — GLENN MILLER AND HIS BAND — "ORCHESTRA WIVES" — Plus "Wildcat"

SOUTH STATION — FOOTBALL 1941 • ARMY FLYERS — HARRY JAMES • 3 STOOGES • 2 CARTOONS

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents — TONIGHT 8:15 — OPERA HOUSE — Last Performance. Philadelphia Opera Co. — BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. — Seats Still Available — "THE BAT" — (Johann Strauss) Gay Waltz-Comedy

SYMPHONY HALL — TICKETS NOW — Famous Russian Chorus — ORIGINAL — Avoid Disappointment — Don Cossacks — INCOMPARABLE DYNAMIC — SERGE JAROFF, Cond. — THIS SUN. AFT. 2:30—ONLY PERF.

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • LAST SIX TIMES — EVES. 8:30—MATS. THURS. & SAT. — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present — ALFRED LUNT · LYNN FONTANNE — S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE" — Extravaganza

9 DAYS COM. THURS. NOV. 12 SEATS TOMORROW — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents — The Great Big Doorstep — A New Comedy — By FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT with (From the Novel of E. P. O'DONNELL) — Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN — NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55, SAT. AND WED. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — 2 WEEKS ONLY — BEG. MON., NOV. 16 — Box Office Sale Starts Tomorrow, 10 A. M. — IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW — Uncle Sam Presents — THIS IS THE ARMY — Cast of 300 Soldiers — ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF — No Mail or Telephone Orders — Evgs: Opening Night, $11.50, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Other Evgs: $3.85, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

WILBUR • Evgs. 8:30—Mat. Today — "Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed"—POST. — JUNIOR MISS — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax incl.)

PLYMOUTH • OPENS TONIGHT — MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30 — SHEPARD TRAUBE presents — Angel Street — By PATRICK HAMILTON with — ERNEST COSSART • LYNN PHILLIPS • BYRON McGRATH — Evgs. (Except Sat.): 55c to $2.20; SAT. EVES.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs.-Sat. Mats.: 55c to $1.65

SHUBERT — TONIGHT, 8:30 — FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30 — Alfred Bloomingdale's (By Arr. Lee Shubert) presents — NEW RIP-ROARING FARCICAL-COMEDY — SWEET CHARITY — By IRVING BRECHER & MANUEL SEFF

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — FRI. 2:30—SAT. 8:15 — Boston Symphony — ORCHESTRA — Serge Koussevitzky — Conductor — RICHARD BURGIN — Conducting — KERSTIN THORBORG — Soloist

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.

ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. $1.65 to $2.20 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. — "'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4384 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Mat. Seats at $1.10. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Glorious."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances (Tax Incl.) Plus Basin Music & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center, Cir. 6-4466 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. — Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON and THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — by JANE and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway, BR. 9-4998 — Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

• Wed. Through Mon., Nov. 4 to 9 • PLAZA — 58th ST. — MADISON — GARY GRANT • ARTHUR • DONALD COLMAN — The TALK of the TOWN — at 1:00, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 9:50 P.M.

"THUNDER BIRDS" — Gene TIERNEY • Preston FOSTER • John SUTTON — & PLANE AND STAGE SHOW — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 6:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Ronnane, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Sweet Charity," by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff. Presented by Alfred Bloomingdale. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"The Bat," presented by the Philharmonic Opera Company, 8:15.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman, presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

Music

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—Concert by Vladimir Horovitz, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou — "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:00, 8:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 6:30, 9:45.

Exeter — "Through Different Eyes," Patric Knowles. 2:10, 6:10, 9:50. "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. 3:50, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

First Auto — "Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of Fifth Dimension." 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through." Pat O'Brien, George Murphy.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "Iron Asterisk Blowing," 2, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11:20 a. m., 2:00, 6:30, 9:45. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls," Rose Hobart. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. "Knute Rockne," 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:40, 9:50.

Old South Newsreel — "Inside Fighting China." "Mah Power," "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:55, 10:55. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:15, 9:10.

Sunday — "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station — "Football Thriller." "Thrills," "Motion Picture Studios." "United States Student Pilots." "Harry James Musical," cartoons, latest newsreels and other subjects.

State — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 6:30, 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake. 3, 5:30, 8:30. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 1:35, 4:05, 9:30.

Tremont — "World at War." "Pete Smith Football Thriller." "Travelogue," cartoons and latest newsreels. "Paris Underground." "Guadalcanal, Willkie Speech, and Harvard-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux — "South Brooklyn Bridges." "Red Cap Kids." 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:00, 6:15, 10:15. "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:30, 8:55.

Treasury — "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:30. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Uptown — "Give Out Sisters." Andrews Sisters. 1:20, 4:30, 7:15. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:55, 6, 9:05.

Washington Street Olympia — "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Don Daily, Donna Reed. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Hi, Neighbor!" 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON — Capital: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "Ships With Wings," J. Clements. "Den't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2. Continuous from 9 a. m.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:40, 6:50, 9:48. "Priorities on Parade." 2:06, 5:06, 8:36.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. Virginia Field. 1:55, 4:50, 8:00.

Cleveland Circle: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45, 5:00.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Jackass Mail." Wallace Beery. "Postman Didn't Ring." Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:50, 5.

University: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2, 7.

Strand: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:40, 7:40.

Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:11, 9:11. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:43, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Wings on the Morning," 1:45, 6:35, 9:05. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Magnaficent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Parachute Nurse," "Battle of Midway." 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. 3:25, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:10, 6:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Mr. Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 5:15. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN — Granada: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:46, 5:24, 9:16.

Mystic: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:15, 5:35. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 3:25, 7, 9:30.

Maplewood: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:27, 9:12. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 2:05, 7:50.

Orpheum: "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot, June Duprez. 3:35, 7, 9:30. "Through Different Eyes." 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "This Above All," Joan Fontaine, Tyrone Power. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 12:30, 4:15, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:50, 9:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Cable, Lana Turner. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Holiday Inn." Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," J. Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "Talk of the Town," C. Grant, Jean Arthur. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "United We Stand," 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Allen. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Power Town," Victor McLaglen. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Moonlight Masquerade," Betty Kean. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Crossroads," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, Evelyn Keyes, 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

Square: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 12:30, 4:15, 7:40. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 2:15, 5:50, 9:30.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 1:50, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mrs. Miniver." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:45, 9:30, 9:35. "March of Time," 2:55, 8:35.

Carved Carpets, Sculptured With Artisan's Chisel, Decorate Modern Rooms

By Flora W. Hoffmann

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you seen carved carpets? Yes—carpets sculptured with the artisan's chisel, masterfully used; sculptured with classic designs of architectural tradition; with stylized florals, with rococo for those of fantastic taste, all giving a third dimension to the carpet under your feet.

You still have the plain lovely one-tone that acts as a foundation for the color building of your room and as a link to bring together the riot of color in the gay chintz or wallpaper, the variegated stripes upholstering the odd chairs; but you have a design either in border form, or all-over pattern, standing a full half-inch over the ground of the carpet, encompassing with fine hospitality the admiring occupants of the room. It is like the circle in Edwin Markham's delightful verse "But Love and I had the wit to win: We drew a circle that took him in!"

All Displays Include Them

In a trip through the carpet world, we found predominant in every presentation, the carved carpet. Some called it "sculptured," some called it "engraved" and each had his own expression of design, but it was everywhere that fine, modern carpets were to be found.

In the spacious rooms of Gotham Carpet Company, with the inviting out-door terrace were carved rugs, simple and intricate, but in an array of colors that took one's breath. There was the blue in periwinkle tones all ready for Madam in her sunniest gown; there was soft pink that was like the glow of embers; ivory white and rich red-browns.

At Grosfeld House, we found borders taking their inspiration from the daintiest embroidery to be found on a richly-embroidered Chinese sleeve band; while in the sedate showroom of Ernest Treganowan, we found among the grand old needlepoint rugs of old China, and the Persian banquet hall rugs, woven over generations and generations of family application, a wealth of carved rugs.

There were all-over carvings in basket-weave designs; four-pointed stars in geometric squares; interlaced leaves in diamond formation and such interesting borders. One called "Harvest" was reminiscent of neatly-stacked sheaves of wheat. Then there were the Greek Key, in single and double row; the stately Acanthus leaf; scrolls and florals; straps and medallions.

This modern form of carpeting is gratifying to Mr. Treganowan, the elder. His career started in his father's picture gallery, where he learned that every fine picture must be completed with a frame that serves both as a background and as a display, picking up the meaning of the painting. So, when he was able to have rugs that did this same service for the room—framed its furnishings, its family gatherings, its friendly welcome—he was back in his groove of fitness. A broadloom carpet of fine coloring luxuriant pile to sink your footsteps in, was all very well; but it was just something to step on. In the new form he found art again.

These carved carpets are good—so good that they invite imitation and there are appearing on the market, machine-made effects that are done by dropping rows in the weaving to create a third dimension. There are carpets made of looped pile, the design created by cutting loops to bring out the motif, leaving the figure uncut, or vice versa. Then there is another variety where the carved design is colored by some technical method, so that dainty pastel flowers appear in the design; but these are not as popular as the self-tone.

The bathroom and the room of the polished floor that needs the comfort of a throw rug have a modern too. It is a shaggy "ripple twist" in a loop-lock construction, with the effect of a luxurious high pile, and dyed in clear, gay colors.

All of the rugs are within a reasonable budget and are well suited to modern homes and yet can be used with the heirlooms and the family age-old fittings. "Necessity" can be the mother of charming inventions and these "carved rugs" are among them.

Another of them is "linoflor" which was born because the burlap base of linoleum is becoming harder and harder to get as it is made of jute, and jute comes from far away. The base of linoflor is felt, made of rags, which seem to be inexhaustible.

Lighter Than Linoleum

Linoflor is not as heavy as linoleum, nor perhaps as long-lived, but it is about 40 per cent less expensive and quite as attractive. Like linoleum, it comes in lovely marbleized effect, in so many colors that are wanted. In the spacious and tailored showrooms of Armstrong Cork Co., there are about twelve colors in all, subtle neutrals, definite and strong blues, greens, red-browns and even black, all with glints of many harmonizing colors, making it possible to use linoflor with any color scheme.

Then there are other variations, superimposing on the marble base, gay geometric designs with clear yellows and bright reds, and there are stars and bars and stripes—designs to suit every room of the house.

Many rooms can be made attractive with this covering. The little ripple twist rugs of gay colors can be thrown about to add comfort and beauty.

These simple, charming floor coverings make the home of the moderns both easy and interesting to decorate.

A hand-carved carpet for your living room is modern as well as decorative. The inset in the top picture shows the detail of the design in the rug. There are numerous patterns from which you make your own selection. A bedroom (lower picture) as a young career girl might do it, modern in design but old-fashioned in color—blue. The floor is the new "linoflor" with a ripple twist rug of off-white to match the furniture. Rose-violet plume faille is used on chairs and pouf. Nye-Wait carpet; Armstrong Linoflor.

Making a Home at Seventy A Real Adventure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Making a home at more than threescore years and ten proved a superb adventure for "Aunt Gusty" and "Uncle Charlie"—a grand "young" couple who for more than 10 summers had been coming to Southern California from their home in the Middle West to visit "the children."

Each year they renewed old friendships and made new ones, so that when finally they found it best to move away from the old home they had enjoyed for 30 years, it was not like going into a strange place at all.

When the time came to make the break, it gave them a good deal to think about, for breaking up a home of long standing is a big job at any time and requires much forethought and wisdom. Precious pieces of furniture and those familiar things dear to the heart must be shipped and others sold.

The "children," three couples who live in Los Angeles, were all wondering and making plans for them. One couple managed a hotel and felt they should be with them. Another suggested moving into a duplex, so Mother and Dad could be near. The youngest pair had just purchased a new bungalow and weren't quite sure what would be the best idea.

But they all wanted the very best for their parents. However, none of them reckoned on "Aunt Gusty" and "Uncle Charlie," who had ideas of their own.

They arrived the middle of July looking younger than ever and ready to begin another episode in their many years of colorful living. After a few weeks of being entertained, they decided to seek a house for themselves. This was a surprise to the rest of the family, but they soon realized that a little home would give them independence and occupation.

One morning a real estate agent took them to see several houses. A cozy little five-room bungalow appealed to them immediately and the price was right. Characteristically, "Uncle Charlie" decided that was where he wanted to live. "Aunt Gusty" was agreeable.

The house needed some renovating and cleaning and for a couple of weeks there were many hands making work light. After all the cleaning, painting, and polishing, they sent for the shipment of furniture and started looking for new things to replace what they had sold.

A modern stove and electric refrigerator graced the blue kitchen. They would need a large dining table and plenty of chairs, for gatherings around that table were one of the big things "Aunt Gusty" had been looking forward to.

The living room was something very special. Wisely, they had kept their "parlor" furniture, which was over 50 years old. They began housekeeping with that set. Now they are prize pieces. The chairs have been re-upholstered several times but the beautiful hard wood and carving cannot be duplicated in modern pieces.

Soon after they were settled about 30 of us surprised them with a housewarming. They were right in their element, touched with the joy of it all. The loveliness expressed in that home is an inspiration to those who visit there and one always leaves feeling richly blessed.

M. F.

Los Angeles Is Working to Find a Solution To Its Mexican Youth Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

This city has had its social conscience pricked, and a group of citizens, roused to fathom factors behind recent gang activities of Mexican youths here, have aimed at least one blow at what seems like the adamant of racial discrimination. They are convinced that its apparent relentlessness can be made to yield a form suitable for democracy.

It is already evident here that the gang activities referred to have had national and even perhaps international repercussions. This means that Los Angeles has an opportunity to contribute to widespread betterment by finding a solution for its own problem.

In a public hearing to which about 100 representative citizens were recently called by the Grand Jury of Los Angeles County, a group of social experts, virtually serving as witnesses for the youths who have been indicted within recent weeks on serious charges, figuratively pointed their fingers at a combination of impersonal factors as much as to say, "You, and not these lads, are the criminal!"

The conviction was general at this meeting that social neglect of the Mexican group which came to this State as laborers only two generations ago and has had neither opportunity nor inducement to become assimilated, constitutes the underlying provocation of the lawlessness that has recently ended in a killing and much violence. Since Mexican laborers are being brought in this State again to supply the farm labor need, now is the time for Los Angeles to make up for the past.

More than one speaker urged the Grand Jury to attempt to determine whether the Sinarquista movement could be charged with responsibility for unrest among Mexican youth here. The Sinarquista, a subversive group in Mexico, are believed to be pro-fascist, and their fiery race theories get nothing but fuel, it was suggested, from discriminatory conditions felt to exist against the Mexican population in California.

Discrimination to Blame

This discrimination and the anti-social attitudes which spring from it are undoubtedly of unconscious motivation, it was pointed out, and have had parallels in most other American cities from time to time wherever second-generation children of immigrants have been left to adjust to new standards without help from parents or community.

Although the authorities on social welfare who addressed the Grand Jury fully agreed with the Police Department's stand for strict law-enforcement where Mexican youth gangsterism is involved, they emphasized that correction must not stop with the individuals involved but must reach deep enough to wipe out the racial discriminations practiced by the dominant class and the ignorance on the part of the underprivileged groups which combine to support crime.

Other speakers insisted that the Los Angeles Board of Education must quickly find ways to give technical training to Mexican youth, who could be finding constructive defense industry opportunities today if the schools were only training them. It was indicated that Government slum-clearance projects here must end discrimination against the Mexican group in its provision of new housing.

A school teacher from the El Monte High School set forth the findings of a recent survey made in Mexican labor settlements in that district near Los Angeles. He reported that in typical instances five persons were living in two-room shacks which no carpenter's hand had ever touched, and that modern sanitation was not only missing but unknown.

Shacks Are Neat

Carry McWilliams, Chief of the State Division of Immigration and Housing, said that he could duplicate such a report dozens of times. But in describing the bad exterior condition of one Mexican settlement near here he pointed out that the interiors of the shacks which composed it were invariably neat.

It was explained that when the Mexicans were brought in here originally, they gathered in such centers because there was nowhere else for them to go, and that they have tended to remain in them because low income and migratory work afforded no ready chance for betterment.

Consul Manuel Aguilar of Mexico, a newcomer to Los Angeles from San Antonio where he has seen related conditions studied, outlined a constructive program for immediate local action in regard to the youths of the disadvantaged Mexican community. Apprehend the delinquents, he said, and put them in the custody of probation officers. Rule out publicity, which gives such youthful gangsterism as has been going on nothing but hurtful glamor. Avoid mass arrests. Open up work opportunities. Provide ample recreation facilities and publicize the attainments of Mexican youth in sports. Work to end racial prejudice, and open adult classes for Mexican parents who speak no English.

American Craftsmen Come Into Their Own

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the broad width and length of America today the works of arts and craftsmen are flourishing as never before. From Maine to California, in the Berkshires, in the mountains of Tennessee and the Carolinas, in Texas and the Southwest, little groups and single individuals devote themselves to their handicrafts with that fidelity once associated only with the artisans of Europe. The same patience and perfection, the same self-discipline required of every true craftsman, is lavished on their work.

Behind this fervent activity lies a demand of the times. European craftsmanship, so far as we are concerned, now lies practically dormant. America, in consequence, comes into a fuller awareness of her own possibilities. The demand brings forth the supply.

Assembles American Crafts

As one typical example of this movement, Frederik Lunning, founder and president of Georg Jensen, Inc., in America, recognized America's opportunity, and set about to expand and improve it. For 19 years he had been importing the works, not only of that famous Danish sculptor and silversmith whose name his shop bears, but of other expert artisans both in Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. The war made the continuance of this impossible. So with sober thoughtfulness, well knowing both the difficulties and possibilities ahead, Mr. Lunning established the Lunning Collection as a wholesale division of his firm. For it he has assembled some of the finest American arts and crafts, making them available, as a collection, to selected department stores throughout the country.

He sought the aid of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and with its help located craftsmen and was enabled to open up interesting new fields. Some of them needed patient cultivation and encouragement, but the necessary sincerity was at hand. He knew he must acquire china that would satisfy those who had come to him for his Copenhagen porcelains. He must obtain articles that could stand in place of his Danish silver; and pewter, enamels and leathers comparable to those of seasoned European craftsmen. Yet he found America ready—and at work.

Up in the Berkshires, tucked away in its blue hills, he came upon a workshop where they fashion leathers, as leathers have never before been made. Under the skillful guidance of Laura Lee Linder, he discovered craftsmen working as they did in the days of the Renaissance, but with a difference. In those times artisans worked under appointment to royalty.

These New England artisans work as free men, creative artists who love leather and delight in its limitless possibilities. Not pressed for time, they fashion their work with an eye to perfection. Every object is made of the finest leathers obtainable—of satiny calfskin, creamy or brilliant topgrain cowhide—and in the liveliest and loveliest colors. Each article must be ready to lend its accent to the decorative value of a room. It may be the merest matchbox, or a wastepaper basket of some size and importance, a desk set of many pieces, or a single stunning picture frame—yet each piece shows skillful craftsmanship.

Discovers Rare Talent

A famed artisan in New York State participates in the collection through his work in enamels. His talent runs to the difficult task of separating colors with extraordinary effect, and he produces bowls, boxes and platters exquisite in texture and color. Quaint hand-turned piecrust trays are made by craftsmen in North Carolina and Tennessee. They do all manner of interesting woodwork which finds its way into the Lunning Collection spontaneously. Another source of fine wooden trays and bowls made from many kinds of strange South American woods comes to light in the work of a one-time editor of a famous Viennese newspaper. He came to America three years ago with his family and now resides in Piermont, New York, where he has become one of the happiest persons in the world, working as a craftsman.

Time was when America made hardly any exquisite china figurines. They all came from talented artisans in Britain, Denmark and France. The Lunning Collection has encouraged many new artisans in this ancient craft. Interesting results are already being acclaimed. Paul Jonas has done fine work in animal porcelains, being particularly noted for his figures of great Danes.

Libby Glass Company, with its tremendous resources, contributes fine glass to the collection. This takes its place beside delightful work in crystal done by a single individual—Dorothy Thorpe. She started etching her graceful patterns of magnolia, iris, and eucalyptus on crystal as a hobby, but it practically ran away with her, and is gradually elbowing out other interests. Wonders, too, are wrought in fine twisted stemware by the Seneca Glass Company.

Perhaps it was china which concerned Mr. Lunning most. He wondered where he would turn to replace the fine work of the Scandinavian craftsmen who had made his shop a byword among lovers of fine china. Yet today the Lunning Collection is graced by delicately beautiful American china in patterns of taste and charm.

Distinction, serviceableness, and beauty characterize every article in the Lunning Collection, which forms a reservoir of the finest in American craftsmanship.

Scraps From Woolen Mill Salvaged for Babies' Blankets

By Mabel Grey Gehring

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What lovely colors are jumbled together in that heap."

This observation was made as we walked through an old mill by a waterfall. The owner of the place, Mr. Bird, smiled rather ruefully. "There is something of every blanket we weave among that stuff," he said. "Some of it had to be trimmed off, some was spoiled in the making."

An idea came to me. Consequently, when we motored home through the Canadian woods we had with us a bundle containing five pounds of the "stuff"—bought for one dollar. The following week we were again in Bracebridge and I went into the mill to show how a few of the rainbowy bits had become a baby's blanket. Pieces had been sewed together, the seams strengthened and made decorative by the addition of many-hued "diamonds" (cut from scraps), and reverse edges and the four outer sides had been bound with sateen. The effect was quite pleasing and after admiring awhile Mr. Bird and his assistant held a murmured colloquy. As a result of this two tall sacks filled with thick warm remnants were presented to the "cause" of bombed-out babies.

Miss Milly

Some time after that I paddled across the lake to let Miss Milly see what I was making. (I knew she'd be interested.) She had pioneered with her parents, more than 80 years ago, from Britain. Recently, having discovered that her grandmother's Paisley shawl was worth $400, she had at once decided to donate it, with a grateful heart, that she had something to give to the Red Cross.

She studied the little blankets carefully. One was white, and to conceal several thin parts, had been ornamented with stems of green, and flowers of red, wool. The other had a triangular pocket in one corner (to hide a patch). The flap was fastened by a snap (no buttons for busy little fingers to pull at), and inside was tucked a tiny rubber doll. "Send these for our bonny young Queen's War Relief Activities," was the command given me. "And when you do, say that we all love her cheery smile."

Package for the Queen?

I demurred. "That might seem presumptuous." Miss Milly raised a stern finger, broke into broad Scots and scolded. "Are the great i' the land no' to hae a word o' praise, noo and then, like ither folk? She's a brave, unselfish lass, so why no' let her ken what's thocht aboot her?"

Because of the advice, when next day a parcel was handed to the village postmaster, it was with the request that he "take note" where "that" was going. He glanced at it and nodded. "London." I laughed. "But look at the rest of the address." He did so and read, wonderingly, "To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth."

Thinking he would probably like to have a glimpse of the sort of thing which was within the brown wrapped box before him, I spread out the blanket I had on my arm. It was accorded that undue respect which the masculine thought so often bestows on needlework. At one end was a simple zigzag design, placed there to cover rents in the material. Pointing towards it, he ejaculated, "My, my, what a job that must have been." I told him it had been easy, that I had finished stitching it on while coming down to the boat.

He replied, unexpectedly, "I want to do something, too. Will you come back in half an hour?"

I returned with a good deal of curiosity and there was my package with seventy one-cent stamps affixed in the shape of a "V" for victory, the name of the town having been repeated all around it to form a neat blue border. A satisfied chuckle came from behind the counter. "I think they'll know in Buckingham Palace that this comes from Port Carling."

And no doubt they did. For from Buckingham Palace came a letter from a Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth, saying that the little blankets were already in service.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Mabel Gehring with a baby's blanket made from woolen mill scraps. The cat in one corner covers a hole.

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Home Shoppers Can Take Their Pick on a Los Angeles 'Used House Lot'

Wide World

Used House Department Store

The houses pictured above are used dwellings which the Los Angeles Wrecking Company has rolled from their original sites to a display field where home shoppers can take their pick. When selections have been made, the buyers have their used homes transported on wheels to the designated sites. Houses are completely reconditioned and accessories are in, ready for connecting. At the right, Owen J. Gray, Jr., welder-foreman in local shipyard, shops with his wife and children for a used home, with salesman pointing out the latest models.

Homes F. O. B. To Designated House Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4—If you want a nice, used house in this city you don't have to shop all over town—just step in to the used house lot of the Los Angeles Wrecking Company and take your pick, like you would buy a used automobile.

The company used to "tear 'em down," but since the wartime housing shortage started, the houses are jacked up, rolled on wheels to the used house lot and sold "over the counter" as it were. Used homes are reconditioned on the lot and shipped to any site the buyer picks out.

There has been as many as 50 used houses on display at one time. They look like giant trailers sitting high on blocks in the lot. Plumbing is all in and ready for connections. All that is needed when the house arrives is a foundation to rest it on. The house is delivered on order, F. O. B.

Technology School Head Finds U. S. Cities Overzoned

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4—American cities are overzoned for business. Streets which are costly to build and maintain occupy from 10 to 15 per cent of a city area. Low-cost housing projects are being built on high cost land, thus over-burdening each small income family with high taxes. Building codes should be revised to admit new and improved materials and construction methods.

These pertinents points were brought back by Walter R. MacCornack, head of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today, from a conference of members of The Institute of Steel Construction in Colorado, where he warned cities that they must "do something at once to lessen the costs of homes and increase the earning power of millions of people."

The effect of zoning cities for business where it is not necessary, he said, is to raise taxes on land which home owners take over, or else keep land idle because of excessive taxation. If off-street parking is encouraged, smaller business districts will be needed, he added. "Semi-suburban parking areas combined with bus services would help to alleviate the need for enlarged business districts."

Should Review Policy

"In our democracy, people grew up in the right to own a home and piece of land. Lately we have copied the housing policies of European countries whose economy and shortage of land led them to socialized housing. The socialized theories of Europe have proven to be failures, and the governments of Europe which tell people where and how they can live, will disappear. Perhaps we should review our housing policy in the light of the value of the home in a democracy."

Mr. MacCornack advocated that laws be changed to allow private corporations to condemn parcels of land they might need to institute big housing projects.

"At the war's end," he said, "there will be at least 10,000,000 men in the Army and 18,000,000 in war employment. Allowing for a police army of 4,500,000, that would mean turning back 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men a week to peace employment if demobilization is accomplished in a few months, or 22,500,000 altogether.

"To accomplish this smoothly will require planning equal to that which has gone into the war effort and equally efficient organization."

Mr. MacCornack advocated a national planning body to work on the problem right now. Continued lethargy, he said, would compel the Government to take the lead in such a program, would lead to the loss of private initiative and to the decline of standards of living.

The message Mr. MacCornack carried with him to Colorado and which he reiterated today for emphasis called for encouragement rather than resistance against the "normal processes of urban decentralization which he said may lead to regional governments or at least unified control over common necessities like sewerage, water and other public utilities. He said the time is not distant when heat, refrigeration, garbage and ash removals will be attained in such a way as to render unnecessary the deliveries of coal, oil and ice.

Among the specific problems which would confront such a national organization, studying particularly means of increasing housing, he enumerated as follows:

Cost of land. This has reached $1 a square foot or $43,560 per acre for many housing developments, he said. In New York City, a "low cost" housing project was built on land costing $5 a square foot. This meant, assuming 20 families to the acre, that each family was burdened with a $10,000 land cost added to a minimum of $5,000 for the building, which would mean $15,000 a unit.

Deflate Land Costs

"Providing decent homes for the lowest one third of our people is impossible under present land and building conditions. The present policy of building for the middle one third under various subterfuges to reduce rents, should be reviewed with care. As yet no dent has been made in the real problem of clearing slums other than tearing down outmoded buildings and replacing them with costly structures to be occupied by tenants who are not the ones for whom the original program was intended. Land costs must be deflated.

"Taxing and governmental authorities should be divorced, so that the taxing authority will hold the purse-strings. It is too easy for people operating government to hike the tax rate when they want more money, instead of being compelled to exercise thrift.

"Legislatures should permit private corporations to condemn land and buildings needed in housing enterprises, so they will not be held up; should take the lead in compelling the revision of present building codes which Albert Kahn recently called a millstone around the neck of the building public; should permit ordinances covering building and zoning codes under one body; should clarify the police power so that cities can unqualifiedly condemn and control obsolete buildings being used for purposes for which they were not intended."

WPB and NHA Agree on Private War Housing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The War Production Board and Housing Agency have reached an agreement by which construction of privately financed war housing may continue, WPB announced.

Priorities aid for private war housing was suspended temporarily last week with the explanation that building material tentatively allocated for all types of defense housing had been exhausted. The shutdown brought protests from home builders' organizations and members of Congress.

The policy agreed upon between WPB and NHA calls for strict adherence to the new building code issued by WPB for all war housing and for compliance with new regulations covering the use of privately built housing.

Policy details remain to be worked out, WPB said, but the agreement will provide a basis for "prompt action by the WPB requirements committee to permit resumption of issuance of preference ratings for private housing under the new standards."

The requirements committee, which allocates materials for the various military and civilian uses, is expected to make some additional steel and other materials available this year.

The new construction standards, limiting the size of dwellings and the amount of materials used in them, are expected to end complaints of WPB officials that private housing is more wasteful of materials than publicly financed construction. The code covers both publicly and privately built dwelling units.

Representative Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama, chairman of a war housing subcommittee of the House Public Buildings Committee, said that in view of the WPB action, his subcommittee would not hold a protest meeting. Representative F. Edward Hebert (D) of Louisiana of the subcommittee said that when Congress appropriated additional money for war housing it had been assured that "private industry would be given an even break with public building."

Frank W. Cortright, executive secretary of the National Association of Home Builders, had estimated the order would have stopped the construction of 200,000 private housing units throughout the country.

Arizona Building 416 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz. Nov. 4—Four Arizona cities have 416 new dwelling units under way, all to be completed within the next 100 days. Even these vast projects however, will not even dent the housing shortage now reaching an acute stage.

Tucson's project of 162 units is farthest along. Douglas is just getting under way with 150 dwellings, Mesa with 58, Flagstaff with 46.

Every city and town close to new defense factories is crowded far beyond capacity. If all Arizona rents were not controlled, they would be above the stratosphere. As it is, the OPA is investigating a number of landlords accused of trying to violate the ceiling order.

The situation is as serious at Phoenix as anywhere, with the Chamber of Commerce and municipal officials trying to find a solution. New defense factories, and an addition to one already in operation, will require 11,000 to 12,000 more workers before spring. These people must come from elsewhere, as all employables already here are working.

Cornwall Mines' Tin Output Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The thousand-year-old mines of Cornwall, in southern England, are increasing their production of tin despite labor and machinery shortages, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

This increase will compensate in part for loss of Malayan tin mines to the Japanese.

Five-Point Housing Program For Negro Defense Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A five-point program to provide adequate wartime housing for Negro workers was urged upon the National Housing Agency by the National Committee of the Housing Emergency here recently.

Calling attention to "progressive steps" already taken by the Federal Government, employers and labor unions, the committee warned that the Negro housing problem nevertheless must be improved if America's manpower reserve was to be fully utilized. The five-point program specified that:

1. War housing for whites or Negroes should not be constructed in any locality where the War Manpower Commission has certified that there is an unused reserve of resident Negro labor capable of filling the available jobs, or who can be quickly trained for the work to be done.

2. The National Housing Agency and its subordinate agencies should supply war housing for migrant Negro workers on the same basis, qualitatively and quantitatively, as is supplied for the migrant white workers.

3. All workers should be eligible for tenancy in war housing projects regardless of race or color.

4. In every locality where an influx of Negro workers is anticipated certain sites should be selected so that the housing can be used by white or Negro tenants.

5. The policy followed by the Federal Housing Administration on the insurance of mortgages on war housing built by private industry should be the same for Negro as for white families.

"With current experience clearly indicating that housing for all workers, regardless of color, is essential to the success of our war industrial program, this is no time to let past prejudices result in hindrances to our war effort," Miss Loula D. Lasker, chairman of the national committee's subcommittee on inter-racial problems, declared.

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman is chairman of the National Committee on the Housing Emergency.

Navy Identifies Raft-Tower As Arkansas Man

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Negro mess attendant who swam through shark-infested waters for six hours, towing a raft load of wounded seamen from a United States destroyer sunk by the Japanese off the Solomons, was identified Oct. 30 as Charles Jackson French of Foreman, Ark.

Ensign Robert N. Adrian of Ontario, Ore., told of the incident last week in an NBC radiocast. NBC said it had learned Seaman French's identity from the Navy Bureau of Personnel in Washington.

Ensign Adrian, wounded in the engagement in which the destroyer Gregory was sunk, clung to the raft, which started drifting seaward. It was then that Seaman French stripped off his clothes, tied a line about his waist and plunged into the sea despite warnings of his companions against danger of sharks.

Wood Consumed but Replanting Keeps Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The forests of the nation are drafted and are going to war in billions of board feet. Cut into logs, they are zipped into lumber, sliced into plywood, ground into pulp, and split into shingles. This year the loggers are out to dwarf the three and a half billion feet of lumber that went during 1941 into the Army, into the Navy, and into shipbuilding, defense housing, and even into wooden airplanes.

All of which is good news in terms of patriotism, prosperity, and pay rolls. "But what about the forests?" The question comes from thoughtful members of the forest-loving public and from the conservationist looking to the supply of lumber for the future.

The answer comes not only from Federal and State timber owners but from the big logger operator, grandson of the "come and get it" timber baron. For more than a decade the logger has not only been taking trees out of the forest, but he has been putting trees back. Right in the midst of the present intentive output for defense, the most active effort in the history of the industry toward restocking the forests is being made.

The entire attitude of the logger has changed under the banner, "Timber is a crop" from one of exploitation and harvesting alone to that of a tree farmer. He is becoming literally a farmer of trees, planting seed, husbanding his crop, and protecting it until the harvest.

At Work Side by Side

In the Pacific Northwest where the major share of the nation's timber supply is located, the two processes of taking out and putting back are seen going on side by side. Harvesting the crop is by far the more spectacular, especially during this period of heavy production.

Logs are seen moving like so many troops. They pass in long trains, huge logs pyramided on flat cars, they move over the highways, enormous logs on leviathan trucks, and they move through waterways in booms. Each sawmill has its pond where logs from trucks or trains come hurtling into the water with a mighty splash.

The movement of log booms is especially common. Logs are seen in long, neatly-bound rafts, representing thousands of trees, towed by tugs, buffeting the waves, or riding quietly through lakes and rivers to the sawmills, or anchored in sheltered inlets.

Trucks are the big word in today's logging and the new truck-logging is replacing railroads in the woods, which, in turn replaced the use of oxen and horses on the old skid roads. A special supertruck designed for use in the woods and too heavy for highway travel has a capacity of 125 tons.

All this is on the side of taking trees out. The putting back is not so dramatic. And in order to understand this process it must be understood that trees in the Douglas fir area of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia do not need planting in the usual sense. They reseed themselves. The big point is, after logging, to leave enough seed trees. This has been one of the sins of omission on the part of the private operator in the past and one of the reforms being practiced by him today.

The next step is to keep fire out. This is the chief work of husbanding the forest crop, and reforstation is mainly a job of fire prevention. Here a big credit mark is chalked up in favor of the logger. Reports show that in Oregon and Washington for the past decade, $10,000,000 has been spent on fire prevention by private owners. During the past year for which complete records are available they spent close to $3,000,000 in the two states. Their contribution, being in addition to what is being spent by Federal and State owners, indicates that a vast amount of tree husbanding is going on.

But there are wide gaps in the timber area, ghost acres, unsightly logged-off tracts, where either seed trees were not left for reseeding, or repeated fires have left the soil unfit for natural reseeding. The private owner is now turning his attention to filling in these nonproductive patches.

All Along the Line

To this end the forest products industries of Oregon and Washington have gotten together in a big co-operative tree nursery with a capacity of 25,000,000 trees in five years and with its output ordered up to capacity. Actual tree farms are in operation, too, and the Clemons Tree Farm of 130,000 acres run by private timbermen is a model upon which another big farm, also by private owners, is being patterned. These again are in addition to Federal, State, and individual projects in model forestry practice and sustained yield.

What is actually taking place is well described in words of a representative of one of the big timber operators of the Nation who said, "Our job is to carry on the long process of converting a virgin, decadent forest into a succession of orderly, cultivated, controlled stands—a forest in which the foresters of another day can apply their slide rules and formulas; and continue where we leave off in the process of converting a wilderness into a tree farm."

This process of converting a "wilderness into a tree farm" is seen all along the line of logging and lumbering. It is seen in the labor side of the industry, in the change which began in the roistering days when the I. W. W. made their protest in the woods and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was accused of being a company union.

Today labor in the industry is controlled by dual unions, the Logging and Sawmill Workers Union, A. F. of L., and the International Woodworkers of America, C. I. O. Between them they have won the highest wage scale for lumber workers anywhere.

Whether the tree farms of the future will be run by Government or free enterprise depends largely upon the good conduct of the private operator. The grandson of the timber baron realizes this and is doing his best to show that private enterprise can be socially responsible in its stewardship.

Negro Quarters On Train Bettered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission said Nov. 3 that "unreasonable and unjustly discriminatory" conditions formerly provided for Negroes on a Texas portion of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad had now been corrected.

Specifically involved was the case of the Rev. C. S. Stamps, who it described as a Negro minister of Canton City, Mo., travelling between Dallas and Teague, Texas, on June 16.

The Commission's report showed that the minister rode on the Rocket, a streamlined train, in which the accommodations for Negroes were in the baggage-mail compartments.

It pointed out that this compartment had no ventilation except through the door and that it had none of the services furnished for white passengers such as air conditioning, adjustable single chair-car seats, separate toilet-washrooms for men and women, drinking-fountain cups, and dining service.

This has been corrected, the Commission said, by partitioning off a portion of one coach for Negroes and providing dining service for them.

The commission dismissed the Rev. Mr. Stamps' complaint and said that no affirmative order was necessary inasmuch as the complaint had not sought reparation and the complaint had been satisfied for the future.

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1942 volume to date	93,685,536
1941 volume to date	119,335,116

Sharp Market Rise Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Stocks turned irregular today after leaders opened fractions to around a point higher on a brisk buying movement attributed to election results.

First hour activity was about the best in several months, with profit selling on an increasing scale after the start. Early subsidence of the forward move indicated the market had, by its rise on Monday to a new peak since November, discounted in considerable part the voting trends.

A few pivotals managed to remain a little ahead in the final hour while others slipped for fractional losses. Transactions totaled approximately 750,000 shares.

Steadier performers in the late proceedings included United Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, Republic Steel, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, American Telephone, and Southern Pacific, the last named at a new 1942 high.

Douglas Aircraft fell about 2 points, then halved its loss.

War news was read as favorable on the whole, although speculative contingents took heed of Secretary Knox's warning against over-optimism on the engagement in the Solomons.

Curb stocks well ahead included Aluminum of America and Aluminum Ltd. Slightly improved were American Cyanamid and Cities Service, while Humble Oil and McWilliams Dredging retreated.

Bond Gains Reduced

The bond market lost some of its desire for higher levels in late dealings today after pushing up fractions to around a point in early transactions.

Going into final hour a majority of the corporate list was still in the plus column but top gains of the day had been shaved in most cases.

Several bonds of the Western Pacific held gains of ¼ to more than a point in fairly active turnover.

The demand in the carrier section still was concentrated chiefly on that group of bonds selling for minor fractions of face value, with the heaviest turnover in issues selling below $350 per $1,000. Many of these roads recently have reported good earnings.

Those registering gains of ⅛ to around ½ point included New Haven convertible 6s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, stamped "F" series of '96 and "A" of '95, Milwaukee adjusted 5s and 5s of '75, Chicago & North Western 4¼s of '49, Rock Island refunding 4s and 4s of '88, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4½s of '78.

Higher at times also were American Telephone 3s of '56, International Telephone 5s, Pennsylvania-Reading 4½s, Western Union 5s and Crucible Steel 3¼s.

Foreign bonds were mixed in light turnover. U. S. Governments were steady on the exchange and in dealer markets.

Break in Rye Pit Lowers Other Grains

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—A break in the rye pit, which sent all contracts to new seasonal lows, dampened post-election enthusiasm in the grain market today.

All grains opened on fractional gains, and wheat was up ¾ cent at one time, as professional traders responded to the election returns. After the first hour, however, the weakness in rye became acute, and prices in other pits fell off in sympathy.

The December rye contract sold under 60 cents a bushel for the first time since October, 1941, when the price was 57 cents. While there was no immediate news to cause the break, grain men said demand for rye is small and supplies are twice as large as normal.

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Stock market prices held generally firm to the close today despite some profit taking, traders taking their cue from developments in the Egyptian battle.

Industrial shares took the brunt of the cashing in, home rails advancing and oils closing firm at improved prices. Rubbers edged upward, coppers were firm while Kaffirs drew support from Cape Town.

British funds held steady. South American bonds were quiet while some South American rails lost ground. Chinese bonds attracted some buying interest.

Army Seeks Frosted Foods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has asked the frosted food industry to produce approximately 50,000,000 pounds of quick-frozen vegetables from the 1943 crop for soldiers in the continental United States, the War Department announced. Included in the Army's tentative requirements were 6,000,000 pounds of snap beans, 10,000,000 pounds of lima beans, 4,000,000 pounds of cut corn, 23,000,000 pounds of green beans and 10,000,000 pounds of spinach.

Canadian Pacific Net Higher

MONTREAL (CP) Increase of $102,625 was reported by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in net earnings of $3,569,177 for September, compared with net of $3,466,552 in the corresponding month in 1941. Net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 rose $2,278,070 at $32,005,741 as compared with $29,727,671 in the same period last year.

Dealers Want Cut in Reports To Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A reduction in the number of Government official reports made by dealers and retailers was asked today by Roscoe R. Rau of Chicago, executive vice-president and secretary of the National Retail Furniture Association.

Mr. Rau was in New York for discussions preliminary to the association's one-day Atlantic Seaboard Wartime Problems Conference tomorrow which will be attended by leaders in the furniture retailing and manufacturing fields and government agency representatives.

"Our dealers are hard at it studying how to cut their operating expenses and curtail services voluntarily," Mr. Rau said, "but Washington continues to load them with a costly and increasing burden of making innumerable reports."

He said the Office of Price Administration had issued 100 or more price, ration and other orders which had been amended about 150 times and "officially interpreted more than 200 times."

Added to these orders were about 20 war production board priority regulations and limitations, Mr. Rau said, plus some 150 official interpretations following issuance of federal reserve board credit regulations.

"There has been some recognition by Washington of the gravity of this problem," he said, "but little has been done to relieve it. And now inventory control will pile another costly record-keeping load on the retailer."

Louis Bing, Jr., president of the Bing Co., Cleveland, and head of the National Retail Furniture Association, will preside at the conference.

Mr. Bing said Washington's proposed large concentrations of merchandise manufacturing constituted "a problem so serious that it involves the whole matter of our future service to the consumer and the survival of one of our country's greatest industries."

Furniture dealers should not be frightened into cancelling factory orders because of strict inventory control for the retailer, he said, adding that he thought there would be no further curbs upon dealers using installment or other forms of credit selling other than present federal reserve regulations.

Standard Oil Says Pooling of Products Justified During War

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lamp, magazine of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), says in its current issue the pooling of products and facilities of the oil industry, ordered by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, "involves the virtual socialization of the industry for the duration."

The company magazine said of the order, Directive 59:

"Pooling of this sort freezes technical progress, but it is justified as a war measure in the same way as the freezing of torpedo boat, tank and airplane design to the end that we may get increased production at the sacrifice of improvement in quality.

"To pick up the momentum of technical development, the industry must return to its traditional competitive setup when the strain on its facilities caused by the dislocations of war has been relieved.

"It is important to bear this in mind because there are those who have advocated just such a socialization of industry as this—not merely for the durtaion but as a permanent part of our national economy. And inevitably there will be others after the war who will reason that, if such a plan functioned during the emergency, why cannot it be made to work all the time?

"But when peace returns, let us make sure that with it will be reborn the traditional American system of competitive private enterprise under which we have prospered before."

Erie Railroad Absorbs 10 Underlying Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Records in the New Jersey Secretary of State's office reveal that 10 underlying companies have dissolved and been absorbed by the Erie Railroad, which assumed their obligations and liabilities.

The Erie thereby obtained ownership of its main line in New Jersey, running from Paterson and Passaic to Jersey City, and also its terminal and piers in Jersey City. The Long pier at Ninth Street was one of the acquisitions.

The Erie, which had been leasing the properties for many years, picked up the stock of the various companies until it gained control. Then it was paying itself rent under a tangle of leases and underlying companies. It was said unofficially that outright acquisition of the 10 companies would simplify the corporate structure considerably.

The absorbed companies are the Long Dock Company, the Paterson, Newark & New York Railroad Company, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Docks & Improvement Company, the Erie Terminals Railroad Company, the Pennhorn Creek Railroad Company, the Arlington Railroad Company, the Bergen County Railroad Company, the Bergen & Dundee Railroad Company, the Docks Connecting Railway Company, and the Newark & Hudson Railroad.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Controlled Materials Plan Industrial Aid

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Iron Age reported in its weekly survey today that American industry had been handed the long awaited new system for material distribution "which eventually is expected to sweep away the problems of priorities and provide greater momentum toward winning the war."

The new system—"the controlled materials plan"—calls for control over distribution of steel, copper and aluminum which later may be applied to other war materials, the steel trade magazine said.

"It abolishes preference ratings," the survey continued, "but not until June 30, 1943. In general it represents a compromise of many points of view as to how these important war materials should be rationed to give the U. S. war machine maximum power.

Distribution Problem

"Difficulties of material distribution unavoidably will continue for many months, possibly to the end of the war, because of quick unpredictable shifts of emphasis from one weapon to another and sudden changes in specifications which must accompany constant efforts to win and maintain quantitative and qualitative superiority over the Axis in planes, ships, tanks and guns."

Regarding the manpower controversy, Iron Age said:

"Comments received by the Iron Age in the last few weeks from companies participating in a cross section survey on manpower problems suggest that various sections of industry do not yet see eye to eye on all phases of the complex and vexing manpower problem. One company filling in the Iron Age questionnaire wrote:

"'Our chief trouble is trying to get definite policy decisions from draft boards. Some boards take away men who are key men from our organization. Others defer men who are relatively unimportant. We want to co-operate by letting our less important men go, but we also would like co-operation from draft boards for the retention of key men.'" Another company said:

"'Draft boards are not well enough informed in many cases to wisely judge deferment requests. They vary widely in judgment from board to board.'" Still another philosophically commented: "'Our boards here are getting tougher, which probably is to be expected.'" Another wrote: "'The draft boards are removing our highest skilled men and are leaving a third and fourth rate type. In our section, particularly, arbitrary actions by local boards are interfering with AA and AA-2X war production orders.'"

Doing Good Job

"Some industrialists believe that on the whole draft boards are doing a good job and are taking into account all the factors which should determine whether a man can do a better job for his country manufacturing weapons or using them against the enemy. A Michigan plant informs the Iron Age that 'Michigan laws are such that it is almost impossible to employ women in factories.' Another midwest employer views sourly the morale of his employees and says: 'If the men now employed could wake up and realize that we are at war, and put their shoulder to the wheel, we wouldn't have to employ women in our factories.'

"Steel making in the U. S. dropped slightly to 100 per cent of capacity from the peak of 100.5 per cent maintained for the past two weeks. Eastern district output jumped 10 points to 100.5 per cent while slight increases in production were evident in Wheeling, up two points to 89 per cent, and Cleveland, up a point to 102 per cent. The two major producing centers, Pittsburgh and Chicago, are down half a point each to 101.5 and 102.5 per cent respectively. Youngstown operations fell two points to 100 per cent. Melting rates in Birmingham and Cincinnati have dropped three points to 95 per cent for the southern area and 104 per cent for the latter district."

Railroads Set New Record on Oct. 23

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's Class I railroads set a record Oct. 29 by operating 24,813 trains and handling 1,496,122 freight cars.

The record was reported by the Office of Defense Transportation, which said the figures exceeded any others for which statistics were available.

The figure on cars handled may include some duplications, but this does not affect the record.

Tin Deposit Discovered In Northeastern Nevada

RENO (AP)—Tin, a highly strategic metal, has been found in an ore body discovered in northeastern Nevada, J. O. Greenan, Nevada mining engineer, disclosed.

The deposit was uncovered by E. J. Myler, Nevada mining man, from whom Mr. Greenan and George W. Kerr leased the property.

Although the first ore removed showed high tin content, Mr. Greenan emphasized it was too early to make a thorough estimate of the importance of the discovery.

Fare Increase Hearings Close

NEW YORK (AP)—Hearings on the petition of 11 railroads operating within the state for a 10 per cent increase in commutation fares were closed Oct. 30 by Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge, who set Dec. 15 as the date for filing briefs.

Coca Cola Dividends Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Coca Cola Co. declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock and an additional year end dividend of 41 a share, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. This brings dividend payments for the year to 66 a share compared with 84 paid in 1941.

Packard Executive

R. W. Carson

Appointed vice-president and general manager of Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, succeeding Lee J. Eastman, retired after 27 years of Packard service. Mr. Carson, former assistant sales manager at the Packard factory in Detroit, started with the company in 1917 as an accountant.

Canada Approaches 100 P. C. Absorption In War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canadian industry is more and more closely approaching complete absorption in war production, and it was recently estimated that it will reach peak production in February, 1943, according to a recent letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, which pointed out that while the volume of output and employment in Canadian manufacturing industries has continued to increase in 1942, the gain has not been as spectacular as in the preceding two years. For the first seven months of 1942 the index of manufacturing showed an increase of 6.6 per cent over the same months of 1941.

The extent to which Canadian industry has increased is clearly shown by the recent action found necessary to conserve electric power for war industry, the letter continued. In the first seven months of 1942 electric power production was 17 per cent more than in the like record-breaking period of 1941. Large additions to hydro-electric installations are under construction, but even these will not be sufficient to meet total demand.

The volume of employment in Canadian industry continues to establish new records, the letter went on, the index in July reaching a new maximum of 175.7, the highest ever recorded, and was compared with a peak of 128 in 1929. The general index of employment has risen by 46.9 per cent between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1942.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pa- yable	Hldrs. of Record
Dodge Manuf Cp (Ind)	25c	11-16	11- 6
MacMillan Co	25c	10-30	10-23
Warren Fdry & P	$1	12- 1	11-14
Accumulated			
Gen Wat, Gas & Elec Co $3 cum pf	$1.50	11-16	11- 5
Oxford Pap Co $6 pf	$1.25	12- 1	11-14
Irregular			
Borden (R) Mfg	$1	11-17	10-31
Gen W Gas &El pf	$1.50	11-16	11- 5
Mo P Serv	24c	11-30	11-10
N Y Shipbldg	$1.50	11-20	11-10
Resumed			
Reynolds Spring	25c	12-15	11-25
Year-End			
Std Oil (Calif)	45c	12-15	11-16
Woolworth (F W) & Co Ltd 6 pf	37½ S	12- 1	11- 2
Regular			
Allied Kid	25c	11-16	11- 9
Am Steel Fdrys	50c	12-15	11-30
Atlas Corp pf	75c Q	12- 1	11-13
Birmingham Wat Wks 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12-15	12- 1
Butler Wat Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12-15	12- 1
Chrysler Corp	75c	12-14	11-14
County of New Castle Water Co 6 pf	$1.20 Q	12- 1	11-10
City Water Co of Chattanooga 5 pf	$1.25 Q	12- 1	11-10
Cleveland & Pittsburgh RR Co	87½c Q	12- 1	11-10
do special guaranteed	50c Q	12- 1	11-10
Devoe & Raynolds A&B 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	12- 1	11-20
do 5 cum pf	$1.25 Q	12- 1	11-20
Dodge Manufacturing Corp (Indiana)	25c Q	11-16	11- 6
E St Louis & Interurban Water Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-10
Eaton Mfg	75c	11-25	11-10
Faber Coe & Gregg	50c Q	12- 1	11-16
Fed Screw Wks	25c Q	12-15	12- 1
Graniteville Co	25c Q	11- 2	10-27
Haskelite Mfg	10c	11-16	11- 9
Higgins Indust pf	30c Q	11- 2	10-17
Huntington Water Corp 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-10
Kendall Co $6pfe pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
Keystone Custodian Funds Series 2	45c	11-15	10-31
Koehring Co	$1.50	11-30	11-16
Lake of the Woods Milling Co, Ltd	30c	12- 1	11-14
Lone Star Gas 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-14
Lexington Water Co 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
Lock Joint Pipe Co	$1 M	10-31	10-21
Do	$1 M	11-30	11-20
Do	$1 M	12-31	12-21
Do pf	$2 Q	1- 1	12-23
Macmillan Co	35c Q	10-29	10-28
Do pf	$1.25 Q	11- 2	11- 2
Mfrs Cas Ins	40c Q	11-16	11- 2
Metropolitan Ind, 6 pf	$1.50	11- 4	10-30
Do Allotment Certificates for 6 pf	50c	11- 4	10-30
Morse Twist Drill & Machine	$1.50	11-16	10-20
Muncie Water Wk 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-10
Nat Container	25c	12-15	11-30
Nat Radiator	20c	11-16	11- 6
New York Shipbuilding Corp —Founders Stock (Voting)	$1.50	11-30	11-16
New York State Elec and Gas Corp 5.16 pf	$1.27½	12- 1	11- 6
Nineteen Hundred Corp B	12½c	11-16	11- 9
No West P S 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-20
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-20
Penn St Water 97 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
Pepperell Mfg	$2 Q	11-10	10-16
St Joseph Wat 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-10
Terre Haute Water Works 7 pf	$1.75 Q	12- 1	11-10
Tide Water Asso Oil	15c Q	12- 1	11-16
U S Playing Card	50c Q	11- 2	10-16
Warren Fdry & P	50c Q	12- 1	11-14
Williamsport Water Co 6 pf	$1.50 Q	12- 1	11-10
Wisc Mich Pw pf	$1.12½ Q	12-15	11-30
Woolworth (F W) & Co Ltd—Amer Dep. Rec. for 6 pf regis	3%	11- 7	11- 4

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3s 51-49	100.9	100.9	100.9
4 3½s 47-43	100.14	100.13	100.14

New York City Bonds

30 3s 60	104½	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Albibi P&Pls 53d	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Adams Exp 4½s	104½	104½	104½
2 Ala Power 3½s 72	106½	106½	106½
10 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	88½	88½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	88	88	88
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51	50½	50½
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	73¾	73¾	73¾
13 AmIG Chem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Am T&T 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Am T&T 3½s 61	106½	107⅝	107⅛
17 Am Tobacco 3s 69	101	101	101
3 Am WW & E 6s 75	85½	89½	89½
2 Arm Del 4s 57	103½	103½	103½
3 Arm Del 4s 58	103½	103½	103½
18s AT&SF 4s 95	111⅞	111⅝	111¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95	95	95	95
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	96	96	96
27 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st reg	91	90	91
6 AT&SF T&Sn L 4s 56	112¾	112¾	112¾
12 AC Lins 1st 4s 52	87	86¾	86¾
84 AC Line cit 4s 52	77¾	76¾	77
21 AC Line 4½s 54	86	86	86
19 AC Line 5s 45	102	102	102
1 All Refin 3s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
54 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60¾	59¾	60⅛
89 B&O 95 st A	30⅞	30½	30⅞
10 B&O 95 st C	34½	34½	34½
17 B&O 2000 st D	30⅜	30½	30⅜
1 B&O 96 st F	30¾	30¾	30¾
54 B&O cv st	24⅝	24½	24⅝
26 B&O 4s 48	58½	58¼	58½
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	49¾	49½	49½
3 B&O SW 50 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 B&O TC 4s 49	45	45	45
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
6 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130¼	129¼	129¼
10 BenefInd Loan2¼s50	89	89	89
30 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
1 Boston & Me 4s 55	91	91	91
22 Boston & Me 5½s 70	39¾	39½	39¾
9 Boston & Me 4s 60	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
4 Buf R&P 97 st	38¾	38¼	38¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	87	87	87
8 Can Soo 4s 57	81	80½	80½
1 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Nat Rly 4½s 51	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Can Pac 4s perp	69½	69½	69½
6 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8	8	8
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
37 Cen of Ga cn 5s 48	24½	24	24½
8 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	68	67½	67½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74	74	74
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¾	87½	87½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
9 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20½	20	20½
85 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅝	18½	18½
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¼	18	18¼
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	91½	91	91
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
86 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23½	23⅜	23½
15 CB&Q rfr 5s 71 A	76½	76½	76½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	87½	87½	87½
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82¼	82½
3 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	94½	94½	94½
6 Chi & E Ill inc 5s	34¾	34¼	34¼
17 ChOtW inc 4½s 2038	39¾	39	39½
10 Chi Gt DWest 4s 88	66	66	66
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8	8	8
10 Chi I&L 4s 47	29¾	29¾	29¾
85 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛
556 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 CM&StP 4½s 89C	44	44	44
19 CM&StP 4½s 89E	44	43¾	44
1 CM&StP gen 4s 89	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
3 Chi & NW rfg 4s 2037	25	25	25
4 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34¾	34¾	34¾
86 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4¼	4	4½
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23	22⅝	22⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23	23	23
14 Chi & NW 4s 87	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
30 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
28 CRI&P 4½s 52A	31½	30⅝	30⅝
34 CRI&P 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
143 CRI&P 4s 88	34¾	34	34½
75 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	31⅜	31	31
10 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	31	30½	30½
339 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10½	9	9
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
19 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98¼	98½
14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97	96¾	96¾
1 Cln Gas 5s 57	47	47	47
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	49½	49½
9 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	71½	71¼	71½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77½	77½
16 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77 C	61½	61½	61½
2 Cle Cly Co 4½s 58	23½	23½	23½
18 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	91⅜	92¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	89	89	89
7 Coml Mack inc 69ww	46½	46½	46½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Con Gas cv 2¼s 51	104¼	104	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111½	111½	111½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	94½	94½	94½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35½	35½	35½
10 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	33	32¾	33
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	40½	40½	40½
48 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	59
13 D&RG 4s 36	30¾	30¾	30½
15 D&RG West 5s 55	3¾	3¾	3¾
38 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
20 D&RG West 5s 78	18½	18	18½
9 Det Ed 4s 65	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
17 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101¼	100¾	101¾
3 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68½	68½	68½
21 Erie 4½s 2015	57	56¾	57
4 Erie 4s 95	31½	31½	31½
1 Erie Ohio 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
35 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
5 Goodrich 4½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	92½	92½	92½
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77B	84½	73⅞	83⅞
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97½	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	74½	74½
2 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	92	92	92
8 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71¾	71¼	71¾
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 20 2015	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88½	88½	88½
1 Housat'nOilText4¼s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Hud Coal 5s 1962	44½	44	44
47 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19½	20
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Ill Cen 4s 52	55	54⅝	54⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 52 Reg	51	52	52
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	49½	49½
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49¼	49¼	49¼
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	48½	48¼	48½
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53¼	53½
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	57⅞	57⅞
1 Ill CenSLL 3½s 51	53	53	53
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51⅞	51½	51⅝
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¾	48½	48½
3 Interlake I cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Int Gt Nor s1 6s 52	28	27½	27½
38 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27½	28
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	27½	26⅝	26⅝
24 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	27	26½	26½
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35½	34⅝	34⅝
3 Int Paper 4s 55	103½	103	103½
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	58	57½	57½
49 Int T&T 5s 55	60¾	60½	60½
5 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1½	1½	1½
3 JamesF&Clea 4s 50	51	50⅝	50⅝
14 KCP&SMem 4s 36	81	81	81
1 K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
20 K C South 3s 50	64½	64	64½
1 K C South 4s 60	109½	109½	109½
38 Kresge Found 3s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¾	87¾	87¾
8 Lac Gas 5½s 6OD	87½	87½	87½
4 L F & West 5s 47	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 Leh & NY 4s 45	83	83	83
1 Leh Val RTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	56¼	56¼	56½
16 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39	38¾	38¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	31⅞	32
2 LehVal Term 5s 51	60	60	60
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	98¾	99
14 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	98½	98½
8 Louisv & Arx 5s 60	80½	80½	80½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	86	84½	84½
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83¼	83½
2 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
3 Lou Gas&El 2¼s 60	110	110	110
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47¼	47½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	52½	52½	52½
1 Marion S&Shov 6s 47st	103	102	102
4 McCrory Strs 3½s 55	104½	104½	104½
8 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	93¼	90	90
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	80½	80½	80½
1 MidlNor cv 4½s 36	37¼	37¼	37¼
49 M&St Ln 5s 34 ctf	8¾	8½	8¾
4 MSP&SSM ar 4½s 49	2	2	2
48 MSP&SSM cn 4½s 38	18½	18¼	18¾
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41¾	41	41¼
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22	22	22
75 M-K-T 4½s 78	37¼	37	37
33 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¼	42⅞	43¼
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34½	34½	34½
80 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3	3	3
70 Mo Pac 5s 65	38¾	38¾	38¾
70 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38¼	37¾	37¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	38	38	38
35 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38½	38	38
30 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38¼	37¾	38
111 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10¾	10¼	10¾
5 MonWPa Pub Serv 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾
24 Mor & Essex 3s 55	38¾	38½	38¾
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
31 MorEssex 3½s 2000	38¾	38	38
45 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70	69¾	69¾
27 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nati Str el 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	74½	74½	74½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	72¾	72¾	73¼
8 New Eng To T 5s 52	117½	117⅝	117½
37 N Y Dock 5s 51	100	100	100½
1 N O Pu Su Sy 5s 52A	107½	107½	107½
9 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	81¼	81½	81½
14 NO Texas&I 5½s 54	58½	57¾	57¾
10 NO Texas&I 5s 53 A	47	47	47
33 NO Texas&I 5s 53 B	47	46½	46½
1 NO Tex&MI 4½s 56 st	50½	50½	50½
67 NTC rfg 5s 2013	56	55½	55½
60 NTC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	51½	51½
60 NTC cn 6s 'Dd	84½	84½	84½
10 NTC 5½s '49	70	70	70
97 NTC cv 3½s '52	70	69½	69½
1 NTC&HR 3½s '77	73	73	73
8 NTC Ln Sh 3½s '52	69	69	69
8 NTC Ln Sh 3½s '54 reg	69	69	69

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
3 NYChiaStL 6½s '74 A	19½	19½	19½
40 NYChiaStL cv 5½s '74	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 N Y Ch & StL 3½s '47	100	100	100
11 NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48½	48
2 NY Edis 3½s '65	108	108	108
11 NY Edis 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44½	44½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	44¾	44¼	44¾
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	41	41	41
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	35½	35½	35½
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	35¾	35¾	35¾
8 NYNH&H 3½s 47	24	23¾	24
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	14½	14½	14½
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34½	34½
11 NY O & W rfx 4s 92	7¾	7½	7¾
10 NY O & W ref 4s 55	7¾	7½	7¾
5 NY Steam 3½s 83	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Nor&So cv5½2014	38¾	37¾	38⅛
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 64	103	103	103
36 Nor Pac 4s 2047	70	69⅝	69⅝
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047G	70	69⅝	69⅝
22 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
28 Nor Pac 3s 2047	53¾	53	53
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	77	76¾	76¾
28 Nor Pac 3s 2047 s	53¾	53⅛	53⅛
1 Nor Sta Powr 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	105¾	106⅛	106⅛
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
14 Otis Steel 4½s 56	90	89½	89½
2 Pac G & E 3½s 60	109	109	109
1 Pac G & E 3½s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Para Pict 4s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
11 Pen P & L 4½s 70	98	97⅞	98
57 Sou Pac 4½s 81	85⅝	85	85⅛
45 Sou Pac 4½s 69	85⅛	85	85⅛
40 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	71¼	71¼
46 So Pac cit 4s 49	71½	71½	71½
33 So Pac 3½s 46	92¾	92½	92½
39 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	58	57⅝	57⅝
1 So Pac 4½s 50reg	81	81	81
4 South Ry 6½s 56	96¾	96½	96½
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	91	91	91
30 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92	92
75 South Ry gen 4s 56	72½	72	72¼
2 South Ry Mem 4s 96	73	73	73
2 SW Bell Tel 4½s 68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102¾	102¾	102¾
54 Studebaker cv 6s 45	100	108½	108½
16 Studebaker cv6s45 ctd	108½	108½	108½
3 TCI&RR 5s 57	108½	108½	108½
11 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105⅛	105⅝
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69¾	69	69
25 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	69	68¾	69
17 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69	69¼	68¾
42 Third Ave 4s 60	22	21⅞	21⅝
3 Third Ave 4s 60	19½	19½

Corporate Net Rises in Third Quarter; Slumps in 9 Months

Chicago Wages Rise but Some Indices Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Factory pay rolls in Chicago in September were larger by 17½ per cent than in that month a year ago. Of 26 important business indices covered by the Association of Commerce monthly study, 10 showed an upward trend in this month this year, but 16 were on the down side.

Thus is indicated something of the extreme reactions of the city's economy to the impact of the war.

To say that "business is good," is perfectly true in a general way, but if you talked with a real estate broker he might not agree. In his line the figures show a drop. Transfers slipped from 5,673 to 4,567. And activity on the Chicago Stock Exchange was only half of that of last September.

Building Increases

Contractors would have a joyful story, for contracts awarded on building projects in Cook County soared from $10,851,000 to $110,972,000, a gain of 1,100 per cent. This was accounted for by several very large war production projects. The number of contracts actually dropped from 914 to 175.

Then on the other side of the ledger was department store sales, down from 134.4 to 129.4. Bank clearings rose slightly and stock exchange transactions sagged in value from $12,027,841 to $5,723,936.

Carloadings and railway express shipments slumped, due perhaps to the fact that rail movements have been largely of grain and cattle, and of heavy war goods made outside the city. Less than carload shipments dropped from 42,182 to 26,023, reflecting the letdown in small non-war businesses in the city.

Requisitioning of commercial airline equipment for Government use, and O. D. T. travel restrictions, resulted in a drop in air travel at the municipal airport of from 84,656 to 55,133.

The number of livestock slaughtered rose from 662,237 to 925,307.

Relief on Decrease

One decrease, which is welcomed, was in the number of families on relief. In Cook County the load was cut in September this year from 62,731 to 43,241, a continuation of a steady drop that has been going on now for well over a year.

Meanwhile, a check of new plant construction in the Chicago metropolitan area shows that since July, 1940, when the war armament program got under way, the amount invested in this field totals $918,357,000, said to be the greateset like expenditure of any other industrial area in the nation.

Renegotiation Boards See Business Unduly Alarmed

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Four major criticisms are being hurled by business against Public Law 528, which sets up Price Adjustment Boards for re-negotiation of war contracts.

The first is that the procedure is time-wasting and cumbersome, a heavy drain on the time of business executives who would rather be about their business of turning out tanks, planes, and ships.

The second is that it is destructive of inpentive, encourages waste, penalizes the efficient producer, and in brief is not much better than cost-plus.

The third is that it is rule-of-thumb, a piece of government by men instead of laws.

The fourth is that the Price Adjustment Boards will never get round to the job in time, so that the possibility of re-negotiation will hang over corporation finance for years to come.

PAB Point to Benefits

The charge that re-negotiation is time-wasting and cumbersome, PAB officials consider grossly exaggerated. They say they make every possible arrangement for simplifying the job. They "do not make unreasonable demands" for costing figures. They realize that for many companies supplying thousands of separate items, most of them entirely new to the company, costing of individual items is almost impossible. For this very purpose they take the over-all earnings figures. They make trouble and complication only when the company appears to be trying to hold out or hold back on them.

And they point out that if a company itself applies for re-negotiation, it automatically calls off all the contracting officers who may be trying to force the company to re-negotiate individual contracts. In this sense re-negotiation means less instead of more requirements for cost figures.

On the charge that re-negotiation is destructive of incentive, PAB officials return an indignant "it ain't so." They say they give a better break to the efficient than to the inefficient company, on principle. They say that at no time do they try to grab for the government all the economies achieved by the contractor, and that where possible re-negotiation is arranged to assure the contractor a chance to make money by further economies.

To the charge that re-negotiation is rule of thumb, with a minimum of required formulae, the PAB authorities agree. They say it cannot be otherwise, so complex are all the considerations involved. They say that is the only possible way to be fair.

As pointed out on this page on Oct. 6 and 7, this matter is fundamental, and there are impressive arguments on both sides. The argument against letting the boards play by ear, is that it gives them too much power, and they might be replaced. "It's all right now," say the critics, "but suppose that instead of Karker and Rockey we had an entirely different kind of men in charge. With such leeway, they might give business a royal ruining." Some businesses feel this with particular keenness, since despite enormous volume and extraordinary paper profits they are in such a financially precarious position that a financial zephyr could blow them over.

Needless Fears, Say PAB

As for the Damocles' sword of re-negotiation "until three years after the war," PAB authorities stress one point. If a company asks formally for re-negotiation, it can end the uncertainty. If the Board doesn't get round to it in a year, the matter is closed and a sort of "statute of limitations" bans the government from further re-negotiation on the contracts of the year involved.

It does appear that some businesses are worrying themselves unduly over the prospect of re-negotiation. Say some PAB officials, "the attitude of some companies toward re-negotiation is like Robert Benchley on 'going to the dentist.'" Most of their objections seem to boil down to the fact that they are afraid, and most of their trouble is that they keep putting trouble off into the future. The attitude of a company toward re-negotiation changes distinctly after it has been through the process.

A vociferous critic of Public Law 528 is the president of Company X. The company is doing an excellent production job, cutting costs, solving tough technical problems, delivering well ahead of schedule.

Its peacetime volume was round $2,000,000. Current volume is round $60,000,000. Future volume may go to $200,000,000.

The president of this company still has only $2,000,000 in the company. Rest of the expansion has been with government money. But he wants to continue his profit margin on the new wartime volume. He raised his own salary from $30,000 to $530,000. He has a yacht called "Navy Gravy."

Despite the superb production job being done by this company, PAB officials probably figure that its president's ideas are a menace to the good name of business; and probably they will try to renegotiate him before some investigating committee gets him and his navy gravy on the stand.

Corporations' Profits Rise Third Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The profits of American corporations in the third quarter of this year are sharply higher than in the preceding three months but results for the 9 months of 1942 are well under a year ago.

The National City Bank of New York, in a compilation of the net profits of 225 manufacturing concerns, mostly big companies, arrived at a total of $224,000,000 for the third quarter, compared with $181,000,000 in the preceding three months and with $292,000,000 in the quarter ending in September last year.

The 1942 nine months total, however, dropped to $608,000,000 from $891,000,000 in the same part of 1941, a decline of almost one-third.

The bank's review says:

"For the group as a whole the major factors in the third quarter improvement appear to be the more complete conversion of war work, with consequent reductions in special charges connected with the changeover, and the gain in the volume of the armament producers."

Allow For Taxes

But an additional important factor has been the fact that many corporations, trying to guess in recent months the terms of the newly enacted federal tax law, allowed more than was necessary for Uncle Sam's cut.

"The improvement from the second to the third quarter this year," continues the review, "may be due partly to adjustment of tax reserves, following the adoption of the 40 per cent normal and surtax rates instead of 45 per cent as in the House bill.

"An 80 per cent corporate tax ceiling and late changes in several other provisions afforded relief to many corporations subject to taxes at the new rate of 90 per cent (in the House proposal on which most companies calculated tax liability) and lowered their liability from that estimated earlier in the year.

"In such cases the previous over-accrual of tax reserves has permitted either an upward revision of income statements for the half-year or else a corresponding reduction in the tax accrual charged against third quarter earnings."

Actually, important corporation statements made public to date indicate a preference for reducing third-quarter tax charges, and so increasing profits, rather than revising published results earlier in the year.

But regardless of the tax technicality—which will be thrown into much better focus when year-end reports appear—about one out of every four of the companies included in the City Bank's compilation showed higher net income for the nine months this year, despite a drop in the aggregate.

This movement against the trend came largely from big increases in sales volume for many companies, mostly war producers.

Growing gross business offset such factors as higher labor and materials costs in many cases.

Total Sales Not Reported

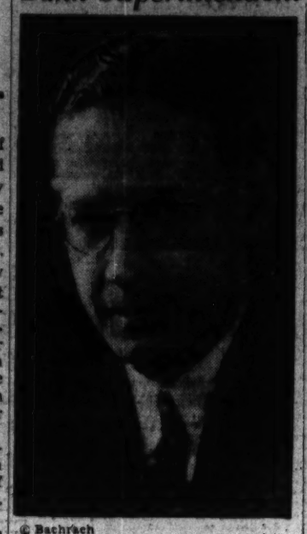
Many companies, especially those almost wholly devoted to war production, do not report their total sales.

But the City Bank's totals for 50 of the companies included in the study shows sales of $5,701,000,000 in the first nine months of this year, against $4,992,000,000 in the like period last year, a boost of 16 per cent.

The clearest clue of the bearing of current taxes on profits is given by this detail of the study covering 135 companies:

In the first nine months of this year—net income before paying taxes was $1,604,000,000 compared with $1,445,000,000, in the like period last year, a rise of 10 per cent; federal income and excess profits taxes this year were $1,160,000,000 compared with $791,000,000 last year, a rise of 47 per cent; and profit after taxes dropped to $444,000,000 compared with $664,000,000, down 33 per cent.

Bank Superintendent



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Jackson S. Hutto

Promoted by Governor Lehman from New York State Deputy Superintendent of Banks to the superintendency succeeding William R. White, resigned. Mr. Hutto has been eight years in the banking department, which he also serves as counsel. His appointment as superintendent is effective until the end of Governor Lehman's term, Dec. 31.

New Technology Of War Production Described by Sloan

NEW YORK (AP)—"A new technology of war production" is being created by the application of industrial management's peace-time skills and experience, plus the development of fresh methods, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., said in a quarterly statement to shareholders.

Pointing out that modern war implements must be specialized to meet specialized needs, Sloan said of General Motors' Allison liquid-cooled aircraft engine, whose performance has been a subject of recent controversy:

"In certain designs of planes it is highly effective in medium-altitude fighting, while the same engine with adequate super-charging capacity added is rendering highly effective service at very high altitudes."

Citing "generous co-operation of other manufacturers and of Army and Navy technicians," Mr. Sloan listed four kinds of progress through application of industrial mass production techniques to war manufacture:

Savings in critical materials; savings in production time; lower costs, with consequent savings in war expenditures; improvement of product—"based in part on reports of actual experience with the product in the combat area."

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 12 to holders of record Nov. 12. Three similar payments were made this year.

The corporation announced three appointments in the executive offices.

Albert Bradley and O. E. Hunt, assistants to the president were named executive vice-presidents. E. F. Johnson, a vice-president in charge of the Dayton and Eastern Aicraft divisions, was named a member of the War Administration Committee.

OPA Charges Ward With Price Violation

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Co., giant mail order firm, was charged with violation of ceiling price rules in a suit filed in United States District Court by the Office of Price Administration.

The suit charged that prices on 156 items listed in the company's fall and winter 1942 catalogue ranged from 2 to 85 cents above the ceiling prices filed by Ward's with the local war price and rationing board. Among the items named in the suit were lamps, chairs, hose, window shades, hand bags, ribbon, and house coats.

Alex Elson, regional attorney for the OPA, said the evidence was obtained during a routine checkup. "We checked up on mail order houses as we check up on all other businesses," he said.

Assigned to Federal Judge John P. Barnes, the suit asked a preliminary injunction restraining the company from further violation of the price law.

Company officials declined comment, but one said only 156 violations were listed out of more than 30,000 items in the catalogue.

Australia Off To Flying Start With War Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Nov. 4—Australia is off to a flying start in the campaign for the greatest financial effort in its history—raising a £100,000,000 austerity warloan. Officially the loan was opened by Prime Minister Curtin yesterday, but simultaneously the Treasurer Chiefley was able to announce heavy advance subscriptions, including individual contributions of £6,000,000, £4,000,000 and £3,250,000. These, with other major advance subscriptions, exceeded a total of £25,000,000.

Small investors were also answering the Government's call to make this loan truly representative of all sections of the community. Already banks have taken in large numbers of small subscriptions which play a vital part when aggregated in the loan's success.

Notable contributions are expected from the armed forces where many members are following the example of American comrades by sending in applications covering large proportions of their surplus pay.

The last loan owed much of its success to the fact that the Pacific war news took a turn for the worse at a physchological moment. Opening of the new loan synchronizes with successful blows struck against the Japanese but this also is expected to have good selling value.

Bitter experience has taught the Australians temporary success must not be overestimated and that the best results obtained by throwing in everything will turn the enemy's failures into final route.

Bituminous Coal Supply Decreases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes said a 4.8 per cent increase in consumption of bituminous coal during September had caused a drop from 64 to 62 in the average number of days' supply of that fuel in consumers' and dealers' stock piles.

This occurred although the amount of bituminous coal in storage increased, 4,611,000 tons during the month to lift the total in storage to the record figure of 87,297,000 tons.

Mr. Ickes warned, however, that even this record storage "must be regarded as insufficient in view of the uncertainties of the future caused by the war." He said it was estimated that 600,000,000 tons would be required in 1943.

'Textile War Bonds Month' Launched By Mill Workers in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—"Textile War Bonds Month," impressively described as the unlimited patriotic opportunity of every man, woman and youth and their families, whether working in a cotton mill or not, to participate in the Nation's war effort in the biggest possible way, has been auspiciously launched in Spartanburg County, Mecca of South Carolina's textile industry.

It was put into operation not as "a movement or campaign of mills and mill executives," but as a vast and co-ordinated mass drive of workers themselves, and their families. Spartanburg County alone employs approximately 20,000 of these workers.

Plans for "Textile War Bonds Month," to continue through Nov. 15, were outlined at a recent meeting of mill executives, superintendents, and other employee representatives. Those attending were delegated to return to their respective plants and mobilize all workers as "volunteer soldiers in the great cause."

The Treasury Department has wired that it is anxious for South Carolina industry to "set a mark of achievement for other industries in the country to equal."

Thus South Carolina's vast textile industry—much of which is centered in Spartanburg county—and its thousands of employees will—by their "Textile War Bonds Month" achievement—provide industry in the Nation with an actual experience and achievement "yardstick" to measure their own efforts by.

The goal set by these dynamic South Carolinians and all-out Americans is:

1. Every mill in Spartanburg county with at least 90 per cent of its employees participating in the 10 per cent or better pay-roll dedication plan for war bond purchases.

2. Every mill in the county with 10 per cent or better of its pay roll invested week after week and month after month in war bonds.

3. A "Minute Man" flag flying from each of the 26 cotton mills in Spartanburg county.

4. A "T" on every flag, which signifies that, in addition to 90 per cent or more employees of each plant voluntarily signing up for regular 10 per cent pay-roll deductions, 10 per cent or more of each mill's total pay roll is going into war bonds.

5. The same situation in every county in the State that has a cotton mill. Spartanburg county mill workers are not, of course, responsible for how many mills and employees are signed up 100 per cent outside of their county, but it was explained that by assuming State and national leadership in this "all-important" movement, their patriotism will inspire other mills and other workers.

Excessive Steel Inventories to Be Shifted to War Work

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Steel Recovery Corporation, a War Production Board unit, has launched a campaign to divert several million tons of idle and excessive inventories of various types of steel and iron into war work.

Headquarters which will employ approximately 1,000 persons, were opened and mailing started of inventory report forms and price schedules to firms known to have idle or excessive stainless steel products.

Forms covering 15 other items will be mailed later.

A preliminary questionnaire already had been sent to 200,000 concerns, designed to turn up the various types of steel needed. Approximately 100,000 replies have been received.

As quick as inventory report forms are received back, the government will attempt to divert the excess steel direct to those war users who need it in its present form.

Where the stel cannot be moved into direct war production, the Steel Recovery Corporation, acting as agents for the Metals Reserve Company, a Federal corporation, will then purchase the materials and resell them for scrap, to be remelted for war use.

The Steel Recovery Corporation also moved its headquarters here. It operates in co-operation with the materials distribution branch and the iron and steel branch of the steel recovery section.

Thornton E. Stokes, chief of the steel recovery program of the materials redistribution branch, WPB, said he hoped a full inventory of excessive steel will be available within 90 days.

Co-operating with Mr. Stokes in directing the drive here are C. H. Bradley, chief of the iron and steel branch, steel recovery section, and George L. Stewart, President of the Steel Recovery Corporation.

Canada's Victory Loan Nears Goal

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 4 (CP)—Tuesday's sales in the Third Victory Loan bond campaign amounted to $53,924,100, raising the cumulative total for the drive to $715,205,800—less than $35,000,000 from the minimum objective with four days to go—loan headquarters announced today.

OPA Restrictions Halt Rent Control Evasions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Paul A. Porter, Deputy Price Administrator, said that landlords who tried to evade rent controls by special lease provisions could not enforce them.

Attempted evasions included a case where one landlord required a tenant to deposit money to be returned if all lease provisions were maintained. Mr. Porter said in this case the deposit provision was illegal unless it was customary prior to the rent control since, in effect, it increased the rent.

In another case, landlords made tenants agree to vacate on 15 days' notice. Under OPA regulations evictions are posible only on certification by rent control officials.

Another landlord started requiring a 5 per cent penalty for tardy rent payments. This is illegal unless it was customary before rent controls. Similarly, landlords cannot make tenants pay for utilities, repair of sewer stoppages and similar items unless they did so before rent control.

Atlantic Refining Co. Net Declines to 40c a Share

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Atlantic Refining Company reported net income of $1,521,958 for the first nine months of 1942, equal to 40 cents per common share, compared with $9,164,653, or $3.27 a share, in the like period of 1941.

The profit includes an estimated claim of $4,600,000, with the Defense Supplies Corporation covering excessive transportation costs for August and September, but does not include such costs, amounting to $4,590,000 for periods prior to August, which may be recovered from price increases granted by the Office of Price Administration.

Monsanto Chemical Net Off Sharply in 9 Months

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Net income after taxes of the American companies of the Monsanto Chemical Company totaled $3,978,435 for the first nine months of 1942, a drop of nearly $1,000,000 from the similar period of 1941.

A report by President Edgar M. Queeny to the stockholders disclosed 1941 net income for the first nine months was $4,974,189 or the equivalent of $3.57 a share of common stock as compared to $2.85 a common share this year.

Net sales for the period were $50,289,773, an increase of 7½ per cent over a similar 1941 period.

This year's nine-month net income total included $710,268, or 57 cents a share, which represented 10 per cent of the excess profits which is returnable after the war.

STOCKS *in line for extra* **DIVIDENDS**

New tax bill opens way for more liberal payments

MOST 1942 earnings estimates are now being revised upward due to the fact that corporation taxes in the new bill are lower than originally anticipated. Many concerns have held back on dividend payments awaiting complete tax details. Some now find that they have accrued larger reserves for taxes than necessary, and can now pay a larger year-end dividend or an "extra."

Outlook for 44 Stocks

Current UNITED Report carries a forecast of final 1942 earnings and total 1942 dividends on 44 active issues. Also shows companies in line for increased or extra payments between now and December 31.

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ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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(Continued)

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For information, write or telephone the Trustees of these institutions at 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts; telephone COMmonwealth 4330.

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AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston
Large aircraft corporation interviewing here this week end on DIV. SUPERINTENDENT, SHOP FOREMAN, and other technical specialists.

INSURANCE BROKER with some business to manage insurance dept. for real estate office. Write Box M-34, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

JANITOR
Apartment house, good apartment supplied. Apply to
Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept.
STATE STREET TRUST CO.
Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

ACCOUNTANTS: Jrs & semi-seniors	Atr
ELECTRONIC ENGRS: Several	Atr
METALLURGISTS: Several	Atr
COST ACCOUNTANTS: Several openings	Atr
COST CLERKS: Several	$25-30
OFFICE BOYS: Excellent firms	Atr
PAY-ROLL CLERK: Maine	$30
OFFICE CLERKS: North Shore	$25-35
CREDIT ASST: Good correspondent	$35
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Auto casualty exp	Atr
ARCH DRAFTSMEN: Heavy timber	Atr
CONCRETE DESIGNERS: Exp	Atr
DRAFTSMEN: Mech & elec	Atr
RADIO TECHNICIANS & ENGRS	Atr
HEAD CHEMIST: Drug Mfg exp	Atr
METALLURGISTS & CHEMISTS: Sev	Atr
PROD MGRS & ASSTS: Mach exp	Atr
APPRAISERS: Pub utility exp	Atr
PATENT ATTORNEY: Radio exp	Atr
DRAFTSMEN: Construction exp	Atr

PORTER
For retail store. Agreeable surroundings. Steady work. References. Apply to Miss Jackson between 11:00 and 12:00. JAY'S, Temple Pl., Boston.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	10c	20c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—One experienced in general office work, stenographer preferred. Box 300, 401 Title Bldg.

COLLEGE GRADUATES
Young woman with background of several years' successful business or professional experience interested in training for casualty insurance underwriting. Write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, companion semi-invalid lady, help housework; good home, Smith, 38 Warren Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y. TU. 3-2797-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, wish to lovingly care for elderly person in own rural home and carry on place; references. Box J-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELEMENTARY supervisor, 60, wishes position for duration; M. A. in supervision Columbia University, also studied at Harvard and Chicago Universities. Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, middle age, Christian Scientist, alert, capable, intelligent, desires position clerical work, receptionist or any other duties; moderate salary references; interview appreciated. Write Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 5thAve., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE managing housekeeper companion, Christian Scientist, experienced driver, references. Write Box H-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse, Christian Scientist, willing to go anywhere and be generally useful. Box 50, R. 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE bookkeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales, accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ROOM rent reduced to half, and alternate week-end meals in near-by restaurant entirely free to college student doing graduate work in Boston or Cambridge in return for limited and reasonable periods at substitute house mother to 3 school girls; mature business woman who is free evenings likewise considered. Box J-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MUSICIANS WANTED

WANTED — PIANIST and SOLOIST, small branch Church, North Jersey; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Music Com., P. O. Box 683, Morristown, N. J.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7886

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

OLDS BUSINESS COUPE '36; mileage 35,000, 5 excellent tires, heater, radio, good upholstery; $300. Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER RECOVERING SERVICE, quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars, Greenleaf, 812 Second Place, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-4507.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5913.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5071

K. GAZAROSIAN
REPAIRING, REMODELING, COLD STORAGE
46 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Englewood 3-7371

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street N Y C Armand et Sœur CH 4-1424.

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

JEWELERS

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION
Remount Those Diamonds in Platinum Now
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston; LIB. 3917

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

LAUNDRIES

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO., 7 West Parker Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO 2-1460. 20% discount, cash and carry; also free delivery service.

MUSIC

SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
84 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3037

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800 24 hours service. Suburban branches

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO and electrical sales and repairs. HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

CHAKMAKIANS
RUGS CLEANED AND REPAIRED
Englewood 3-7631 Englewood, N. J.

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LAsell 3300

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3124
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

STILL FLOUNDERING? Let me guide you to the right activity for work happiness. Call, write for consultation. Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 343 Madison Avenue, New York. MU 2-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7949.

CASH PAID FOR USED RUGS
Domestics or orientals, any size. Write Box K-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Last Three Days of our Big Sale

Only three more days to take advantage of the many unusual values for the person and the home offered in the Department Managers' Sale. Here is a tip—plan to buy some of your Christmas gifts during the sale and save money.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT SO. CAROLINA

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

C. P. MOHRFELD, Inc.
24 Lees Avenue
Collingswood, N. J.
COAL FUEL OIL

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-8773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mabel French, Inc.
Gowns
25 PROSPECT STREET
EAST ORANGE

SPECIAL for a limited time only $12.50 ZOTOS Machineless Permanent complete for $10.50
No Pulling No Electricity
Services given by appointment only
No Tipping
ESTABLISHED 1926
OLGA C. HOOK
Hairdresser and Cosmetologist
173 North Park Street OR 3-4798

Cheery and Individual Christmas Cards
visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
Open evenings until Christmas

Dobbs Hats Manhattan Shirts
The Men's Shop
Open Every Evening
835 Main St. OR. 3-2388
"Gifts for Service Men and Every Man"
Established 1868

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Individual Millinery
SILVER
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

Hal Chas. J. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

The books nationally advertised in this paper are available for rent or sale at
WOMRATH'S BOOKSHOP
612 CENTRAL AVENUE
Gifts—Greeting Cards—Stationery

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
385 Main Street OR 9-9880

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

YUDIN'S
14 Washington Street
East Orange, N. J.
Agents for
Pratt & Lambert
#61 Varnishes, etc.
Thibaut's Wallpaper

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas. Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had. 8958—if no answer, call Had. 3969-W for Nite Service

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

HADDON HEIGHTS

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 WHITE HORSE PIKE
PHONE 1143
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

GAS RANGES KITCHEN UNITS
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil-Burner Service Gulf Fuel Oil
605 Station Avenue H. H. 3210

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
Bedding—Furniture—Upholstery
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone—HOboken 3-1129 Est. 1920
1008 Bloomfield Street

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6814 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephones: South Orange 3-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

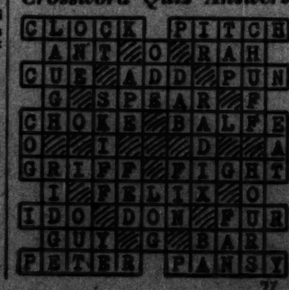
SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Paper Shell Almonds.....lb. 39¢
Large Budded Walnuts lb. 35¢, 3 lbs. $1.00
Tea Garden Grape Juice....qt. 39¢
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

Crossword Quis Answers



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NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1288 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Babs
MONTCLAIR • SUMMIT
SPRING LAKE

DURATION CLOTHES
for your active life

Slacks	from	3.98 to 10.98
Jackets	from	5.98 to 16.98
Coats	from	14.98 to 34.98
Dresses	from	4.98 to 16.98
Sweaters	from	3.50 to 7.98
Skirts	from	3.98 to 10.98

B & T
B. & T. Oriental Rug Works
Joseph Tahmasian Alex Boyadjian
23 Church Street Mo. 3-1310
SELECTED RUGS IN STOCK
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

Frieda's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
7 South Park Street
Phone: Mo. 2-7891

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.
Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Bicycles, Toys, Sporting Goods Repairing
FRED VON RHEIN
211 Bellevue Avenue Phone:
Upper Montclair Mo. 2-3998

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

LANE STUDIOS
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
FURNITURE
Montclair 2-8325
41 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
866 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

BELLE BRENNAN
Millinery and Accessories
25 Church Street Mont. 2-8791

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Books — Leather
Crystal — Wood — Metal
Personal Christmas Cards
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair

THE
EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Gifts Cards
Etchings
Upper Montclair Center Mo. 2-6138

SPORTS *MODES*
The Milady's Shop
Chapman's
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

FROCKS COATS
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
JUNIOR-MISS HALF SIZES
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8
491 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 3-1972

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stephen E. Van Zandt

Building, All Trades
Roofing
Insulation
Maintenance—Jobbing
Phone Montclair 3-4800

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO. 2-2234
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency.

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store
Est. 1880 62 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BATH TOWELS, SHEETS

E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
The Linen Shop
418 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-6389

Home Made
Chocolates and Ice Cream
MADE FRESH DAILY
Wittnack's
12 Church Street Montclair

Unusual Christmas Cards
Ruth Fields
GIFTS
EFFANBEE DOLLS
38 Church Street Montclair 2-7637

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS
"The Music Center of New Jersey"

Have Plenty of
LOVELY PIANOS
STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • HAMMOND
ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD ST. • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET ST. • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT ST. • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2248
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 3-0060 ORange 4-7173

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8565. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

PRACTICAL GIFTS
Charles I. Beck & Son
10 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-2600
"Kwality Hardware"

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Passaic 2-2841-2
SHERMAN Printing Company
A Modern Printing Service
12 Passaic Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6397, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3652

SWAIN'S ART STORE
217 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

A. M. GRIFFEN HARDWARE CO., Inc.
Toys for the Kiddies
Gifts for the Grownups
24 Somerset Street Tel. PL. 6-0005

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

Smart Women's Apparel
ANNE W. MOORE
121 North Avenue Tel. PL. 6-2629

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
333 East Seventh Street
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

MRS. **G. O. KELLER** INC.
Telephone Plainfield 6-0100
Other Towns WX 2100 (No Toll)
Cor. South and Leland Avenues
127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage and Rug Cleaning

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2782

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods. Complete Line Monarch Brand Products. Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

LET
PARKY'S
Shell Service Station
Care for Your Car for Your Country
Corner Park and Pierrepont Avenues
Telephone RU. 2-7706

GERTRUDE R. SCHAMPAN
Gift and Card Shop
Large selection of Greeting Cards, Pottery, China and Glass, Lamps, Pictures, Purses, Occasional Furniture, Artificial Flowers, Costume Jewelry and Accessories, Handkerchiefs.
126 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-2046

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
Headquarters for
BOY SCOUTS UNIFORMS
Fine selection of autumn merchandise
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
LASTING MEMORIES
The MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3042

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
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NEW JERSEY

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Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
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Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisors in the purchase of Insurance since 1921.
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For Men Women Children

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
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"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
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Vegetables
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PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM (Continued)

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Trask, Prescott & Richardson
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool Fabric Coats and Hollander Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

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Second Floor
DRESSES COATS
"Always Reliable"
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Clothing
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Full Supply of
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"VICTORY MODEL"
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344 N. Easton Road Glenside, Pa.

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RED CROSS
Shoes for Women
EDWARDS
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REYNOLDS
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gifts
jewelry perfumes

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Special Process for Fine and White Hair
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The Store to Meet Your Friends
Special purchase of "REAL SPORT-WEAR." Gorgeous ladies' corduroy and wool slacks and slack suits, ski pants and riding habits—slightly water damaged—at half price. Ladies' shoes of the better makes are still $2.00 and $3.00 a pair.
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THE PERFECT GIFT
for Any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
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SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

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Jeweler by Birth
"Tales from the Sign of the Hanging Lantern"—Heard each Sunday at 3:10 P. M. Station KYW.
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Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

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ROBERT HENDERSON COMPANY
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
5527 Walnut Street
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SELF SERVICE MARKET
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GIFTS
For Those in the Service
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner

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Fashionably Yours
Sport and Dress Coats
with Character
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Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women, and Children
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"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
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6804-06 Market Street Open evenings
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Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 *Phone for Appointment*

California Oranges at their best!
"The Cream of the Crop"
from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges, packed basket, 90c
Arizona Grapefruit, 4 for 25c
Limes and Lemons
THE ORANGE CAR
West Chester Pike Just West 69th St. Terminal

We are specialists in ALL WOOL FACE BROADLOOMS. Only approved and tested qualities are represented.
WOLF
FLOOR COVERING STORE
(Formerly with John Wanamaker)
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INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
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PHONE MAD. 8400

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Embossing, Engraving, Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Cards, Letterheads, Multigraphing
J. P. HAMILL
First National Bank Bldg. PE. 2311

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
755 Penn Avenue PE. 4375

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Dash to **DASCH'S**
For a new Fall Hat styled by
STETSON, TRIMBLE or SOCIETY CLUB
All the new fall shades
$3.45 - $5.00 - $7.50
809 Wood Street at South Avenue

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889
SHEETS—BLANKETS
COMFORTS—SPREADS
Use our convenient layaway plan.

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RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
159-169 E. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

Music Studio
Harmony, Theory, Ear-training, Music Appreciation, Pipe Organ and Hammond Electric Organ. Piano Ensemble Work a Specialty. Affiliated with Sherwood School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Miriam E. Baumgardner
220 West King Street Tel. 6888

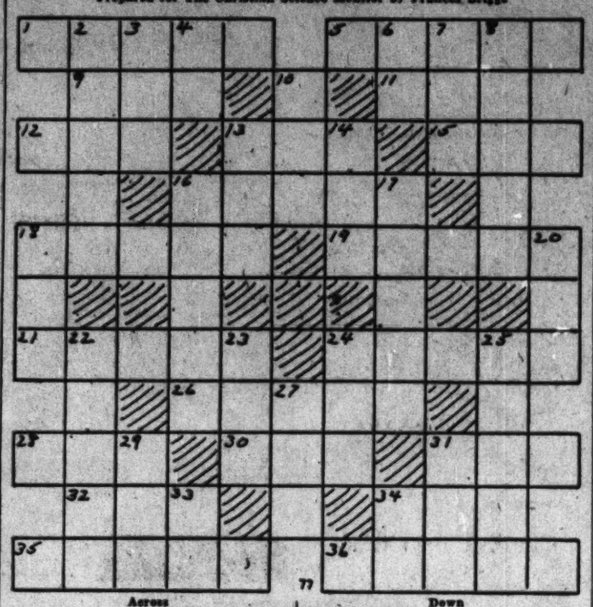
Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — Daily Features Page — Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is downy fruiting head of the common dandelion?
5—Trinidad is celebrated for its lake of what?
9—"Consider her ways, and be wise." What creature is referred to?
11—Cheer.
12—What is an object used in Kelly pool?
13—To find the sum of.
15—Play on words is what?
16—What is a harpoon?
18—What is the filamentous or scaly interior of an artichoke head?
19—Who was an Irish composer of operas?
21—What is a claw sometimes called?
24—Chip on one's shoulder is challenge to do what?
26—What was given name of Weingartner, musical conductor?
28—What is an artificial language?
30—To put on.
31—In Carroll's tale, March Hare's house had roof thatched with what?
32—What is first name of Mannering in Scott's novel?
34—To hinder.
35—What is first name of Quince in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
36—What plant usually has purple and yellow flowers in wild state?

Down

2—Guffaw is what?
3—Unity.
4—What is a State of U. S. bounded by Massachusetts on the north (abbr.)?
6—What is symbol for iridium?
7—To rap lightly.
8—What is a brick cracked by rain during burning?
10—What is a poem suited to be set to music?
13—A gelada is what?
14—Flatfish.
16—What is a light rowboat?
17—Root of a plant is what?
18—What is a tooth projecting from surface of a wheel?
20—Exurient person is inclined to do what?
22—What is an extended elevation between valleys?
23—Gave food to.
24—Would a remedor have ears, fins, or paws (sing.)?
25—In "The Blue Bird," what came dancing from the clock?
27—What is full nautical record of a ship's voyage?
29—Not in.
31—In "Handy Andy," hero substitutes case of razors for what?
33—Biblical pronoun.
34—What is symbol for barium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Words of Current Interest

Draught (Luke 5:4)—*Draft* (*a* as in ask). A guttural sound for the *gh* is rarely heard today where English is spoken. It has softened to *f*, and in certain uses of the word the spelling has changed to suit the pronunciation.

"Draught," according to the Oxford Dictionary, is the action of drawing, or pulling. An old noun in written English, found as far back as the fourteenth century. Down through history it takes on nearly 50 different meanings or shades of meaning. The word of the original text which "draught" represents means "catch," and goes back to the beginning of written Greek. Tyndale renders the passage in Luke 5:4, "let slip your nets to make a draught." Other old translators down to Authorized retain his term. An American Translation reads, "put down your nets for a haul."

Gennesaret (Luke 5:1) — *Gen-nes'-a-ret* (all *e*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

With Matthew, Mark, and John, the name is "Sea of Galilee"; with Luke, it is "Lake Gennesaret." To them, it seems to stand for a geographical phenomenon, a locality in their narrative calling for identification. With Luke, it seems to signify a place with interest of landscape, a body of water with banks and shores. But whether such difference of conception exists with the writers, it more or less resides in the words in the Greek text for "sea" and "lake."

Illusive — *I-lu'-siv* (both *i*'s short, *u* long as in cube).

That which is deceptive, giving a false impression. Derives from the Latin verb *illudere*, which, according to Vergilian use, means "to mock." Critics of drama and art since the middle of the nineteenth century use it to indicate a quality which they commend.

Incensed (Isa. 45:24)—*In-senst'* (both vowels short).

Enraged. Figurative signification developed in English. The Latin verb from which it comes, *incendere*, means "to set on fire." Goes back to the fifteenth century. In the prosody of Shakespeare and Milton, the past participle ending, *ed*, reads as a separate syllable; not so, however, in prose. An American Translation smooths out the reading of the passage in Isaiah with, "To him shall come in confusion all who were inflamed against him."

Predestinated (Eph. 1:5) — *Pre-des'-ti-nat'-ed* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* long, last *e* short or as short *i*).

Ordained, appointed before. Much in theological employment in the seventeenth century. To look at old translations, Wycliffe, Tyndale, and Cranmer have "before ordained," or "ordained before." Geneva (1557) takes on the word evidently just coming into common use, "predestinate," and turns the Ephesians passage into "did predestinate us." Rheims and Authorized follow Geneva with the same verb, putting it in the passive voice, "predestinated." An American Translation seeks clarification with "He foreordained us to become his sons." The Greek verb of the original text means something like "mark out ahead."

Increasing Numbers

War and war work will require 30 million people by the end of 1943, estimates the Magazine of Wall Street.

Miners Sail to Work

Lacking gasoline or motor cars, Chilean nitrate miners are now sailing on wheels to work and back; the desert wind, blowing east at dawn and west at sunset, fills the sails hoisted on their cars and wagons.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the First Words Sent Over the Telegraph Were?

Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1837, but the first telegraph line was not built until 1844, when the line from Washington to Baltimore was completed. On May 24th of that year, Morse sent, as the first telegraph message, the words: "What hath God wrought?"

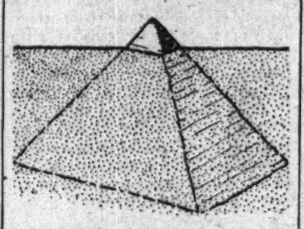
How an Increase in the Amount of Heat From the Sun Could Cause an Ice Age

A hot sun speeds up the evaporation of water from the earth's oceans, lakes, and rivers. This increases the amount of precipitation and results in the piling up of huge masses of snow in polar regions. Its own weight solidifies this heaped-up snow into ice, which gradually runs down into the Temperate Zones in the form of gigantic glaciers, and we have an ice age.

How Much Salt There Is in the Ocean?

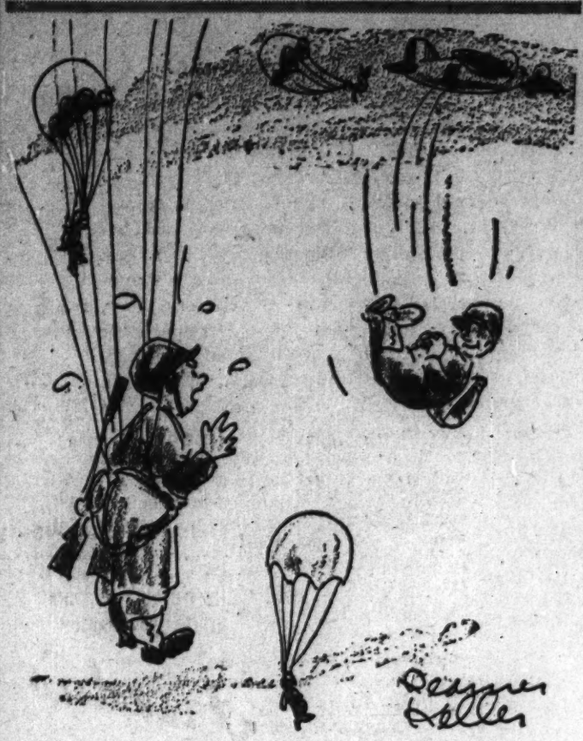
While the salinity of ocean waters varies slightly in different parts of the world, the average is thought to be in the neighborhood of 2.7 per cent sodium chloride or common salt, plus about 0.8 per cent of other salts, such as those of lime, magnesium, and potassium. If all the salts in all the oceans were extracted and dried, a quantity sufficient to cover all the lands of the globe to a depth of 400 feet would be obtained.

W. B. Keasbey



The 400-foot blanket of salt would almost bury the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"Hey, pull your ripcord! You owe me five dollars!"

In Lighter Vein

Even Up

"I'd fire you in a minute," cried the irascible manager, "if I thought I could get another man to fill your job."

"And I'd quit in a minute," sighed the weary bookkeeper, "if I was through with my night course in welding."

Candid Comment

They say that when a girl begins to call a man by his first name, she has an eye on his last name.

People usually get at odds with one another whenever they try to get even.—Rays of Sunshine.

Slow Race

A little boy, visiting in the country, caught sight of a hound dog chasing a rabbit and reported to his mother, "Old Ponto was running as hard as he could, but the rabbit didn't even have to shift into second gear."

Dire Threat

Weary from his many efforts to collect a long overdue bill, a merchant finally wrote his customer, saying: "If you do not pay me what you owe within the next ten days, I plan to tell all of your other creditors that you did pay me!"—Quote.

Dog Gets "E" Pin

(Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal)
Rahway, N. J.

"Blitz," the seeing-eye dog of William F. White, blind worker at the Regina Corporation plant, is a proud dog today as he wears his Army-Navy "E" award button.

He was overlooked when the employees received their "E" buttons last month. Blitz each morning leads his master two blocks from the bus stop to the Regina plant, and back again at night. The first seat in the 6:45 a. m. bus is kept vacant for their arrival.

At the plant Blitz passes the guards without showing a button.

Bound for Shangri-La?

Do you ever plan to look for Shangri-La? If so, you can get an advanced knowledge of the language right on the University of California campus.

Courses in Chinese, Mongolian, Japanese and minor Oriental tongues are now offered, much of the instruction being by a native faculty transplanted intact from Peiping. Recordings of native speech will be an important part of the course.—A. P.

A Few Facts

Men in America's fighting forces get about 35 eggs a month each.

The Amazon River is 4,000 miles long.

About 50,000,000 meteors fall toward the earth every day.

The Belgian Congo covers an area equivalent to that of the fifteen southern states.

NEWS ITEM— THE 1942 ELECTIONS ARE OVER.

COULD I HAVE 2 BALLOTS? I WANT TO VOTE FOR MY HUSBAND TOO — HE'S OUT PLAYING GOLF
POLLING PLACE
BLAME IT ALL! THEY MAKE IT WORK
IN AMERICA THE BIG MAN IS THE VOTER
ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL SHOW UNITY OF PEOPLE AGAINST THE AXIS
THE TROUBLE WITH OUR STUPID CONGRESSMEN IS...
WHAT RIGHT HAVE YOU TO KICK? - YOU DIDN'T EVEN VOTE
NOW LET'S GET TOGETHER AND WIN THE WAR
BALLOT BOX NOT TO BE USED UNTIL 1943
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Problem No. 6983705*

By Le Pelley

I'M ALWAYS HAVING PROBLEMS !!
WHAT NOW ?
POP ALWAYS SCOLDED ME FOR LEAVING THE GATE OPEN WHEN I CAME HOME ... SO I BOUGHT A SPRING FOR IT !
GOOD IDEA
BUT THEN HE COMPLAINED ABOUT THE GATE SLAMMING !
MY MY.. YOU ARE IN A FIX! WHAT DO YOU DO ABOUT IT ??
I JUST CLIMB OVER THE FENCE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Know All About That Part*

By Rodgers

"Now listen!" I told Sponge, "You misunderstood me." Military Secret is the nickname of a friend of mine—a war dog—"
And then I explained all that's been happening and asked her if she knew anything about it.
"So-that's it!" she meowed. "We cats have been pretty upset. That factory fence is our favorite meeting place!"
"And I don't mind telling you we decided not to give it up without a struggle." she added, "Why, we've had a cat on guard every night to see if we could figure out how to chase your friend away!"
"Huh! Are you telling me." I wagged

The Adventures of Waddles—*A New Rubber Drive*

By The Hagers

"Jack, what on earth is that?" I quacked, As out the drive Jack Spoonbill backed.
"With my new vacuum machine The streets and highways I shall clean.
As tires wear out they must leave loads Of bits of rubber on the roads.
Synthetic rubber we won't need." It looks like Jack's plan may succeed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Elections

The American people, in their first wartime election, swung back toward a two-party system. They displayed a determination to use both parties for a more effective prosecution of the war. Republican gains, which amounted to a nation-wide surge, almost a tide, probably had several causes, but none that give any comfort to the Axis.

Republican successes, which carried them close to control of the House of Representatives, should not be interpreted in a narrow partisan manner. They amounted to something more than the usual off-year back-swing from the party in power. They undoubtedly reflect manifest public impatience with some of the muddling in the conduct of the war. They may express a feeling, especially among farmers, that the Administration has been partial and soft in its handling of labor. But rebukes seem directed as much toward Congress as the President.

Indeed, the type of Republican who would welcome a repudiation of Mr. Roosevelt either on foreign or domestic policy will be fooling himself if he thinks this is it. The New Deal he originally fought has been largely accepted by the country, and many of the young Republicans coming to power in this election ran on platforms that would never satisfy the Old Guard.

This includes not only Willkie Republicans like Governors Stassen of Minnesota, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and Baldwin of Connecticut, but Thomas E. Dewey in New York. The smashing victory of Mr. Dewey in a pivotal state will undoubtedly cause many members of his party to begin thinking about 1944. But much can happen to alter the shape of national politics in the next two years. For the present there are larger things to think about than electing a President to take office in 1945.

There were some surprises. Men who have shown considerable courage in Congress such as Senator Norris, with his lifetime record of enlightened independence, Senator Brown of Michigan who lead the recent anti-inflation fight, and Senator Lee of Oklahoma who sought to bar liquor from the vicinity of army camps—all seemed to be unappreciated by the voters.

One of the most notable features of the results is the evidence that pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism was rarely enough in itself to defeat a man. The clearest cases perhaps were those of Representative Fish in New York and Senator Brooks in Illinois. But some candidates were plainly weakened by an isolationist record. Senator Lodge in Massachusetts and Representative Day in Illinois were examples.

By now it should be clear to those who believe an active sense of the interdependence of nations is essential to a secure peace, that they face still a tremendous task of education. If America is to be saved from another sad slipping back into a self-centered "normalcy" when the war is over the vast and vital difference between isolationism and co-operation must be more clearly defined. The election may well lead to a more vigorous by-partisan effort to win the war; it furnishes meager evidence that Americans yet appreciate what will be required to win the peace.

In Massachusetts

The fact that voting in Massachusetts ran a third below normal makes it unusually difficult to draw many definite conclusions from the election. Republicans of the farming hills and small towns, who apparently exerted themselves to don raincoats and slush to the polls rather more than the Democrats of the cities and factory dales, can take pride in the remarkable plurality of 128,000 given Governor Leverett Saltonstall for a third term. His economy in home affairs and his full co-operation in the Nation's war effort have won him wide appreciation and support even among Democrats, who had a good campaigner in Mayor Putnam of Springfield, but no issue.

That Senator Lodge's plurality, though substantial, was less than the Governor's may perhaps be attributed to lingering doubt on the part of voters whether the Senator is still to be identified with those delusions of isolationism that nearly did us under. He may be grateful for the opportunity he now has to show whether he understands that Americans cannot retain the international attitudes of his grandfather's day.

The mounting fury of the war, the immense stakes, the gripping drama of the accelerating action all tended to minimize the local and partisan issues. There is a tendency during war to maintain the status quo in non-military matters. Thus, the so-called birth control referendum fell easily beneath the Roman Catholic votes marshaled against it in the cities. Perhaps in more normal times a more representative vote throughout the Commonwealth will bring a different outcome.

Good News From Egypt

Decisive battles are more easily appraised over a perspective of years. Nevertheless, while it is only some months since the British made their stand in the Alemein sector, we may see already how much the stopping of Axis forces there has meant in the Battle of Egypt.

The British stand enabled Britons and Americans to establish all-round superiority over Rommel's forces. Moreover it appears to have given the British time for an overhaul of the military command, and for co-ordination of the various fighting services.

Aside from these advantages, the United Nations gained another of incalculable importance. This advantage is that the enemy has been forced by the British stand and by subsequent energetic use of time, to accept warfare on our pattern instead of being able to impose its own. Something like that happened also—within limits—in Russia.

The United Nations forces have been able to achieve the break-through they needed to bring their tanks into action, and they are reported as advancing under a great umbrella of air power. Reports of large-scale withdrawals by Rommel and of the pocketing of 2,500 Nazis near the Mediterranean shore indicate that the Axis is getting the kind of a fight it professes to like, only a little more than it hoped for.

A Food Director Needed

Some encouragement can be taken from the Department of Agriculture's latest report on America's 1943 crop outlook. In summary, it says there may be shortages in certain items, and about one-fifth the total production will be diverted to military and lend-lease purposes, but, nevertheless, there should be ample food, including meat, to keep the United States very well fed.

The report is useful, too, in that it invites thought as to how the newly arisen agricultural problems may be overcome before their seriousness hampers the war effort. In the matter of production, for example, it is time now to consider Spring planting. Obviously, America and its Allies need, in view of bumper crops and surpluses, less cotton and less grains and more of the sources for vegetable oils—soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed. More foods of concentrated value for shipment, meat, dairy goods, poultry, are needed, too.

But this sort of planning is just a beginning in war time, for questions of harvesting and transportation loom as largely as planning and planting. Deferment of selective service for essential farm workers and the discouragement of industrial employment of farm labor are proper steps, but—as some farmers have pointed out—it is a little bit like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. This is especially true in the dairy line. What is to be done to restore skilled workers to this important activity?

Then, there is the matter of machinery. Just as labor becomes scarce, it is ruled that in 1943 only 20 per cent as much new farm machinery can be made as in 1940. Is the food prospect such that farm machinery should be placed on a priority plane with munitions and ships?

These unanswered questions suggest a move that must be taken. Having discovered the value of centralizing war production in the hands of Mr. Nelson, and rubber in the hands of Mr. Jeffers, we need now to expand this experience to include central control of food. For while planning agricultural production comes under the general aegis of the Department of Agriculture (which can only advise and not direct), the problem of farm labor comes largely under the control of the War Manpower Commission and the question of machinery priorities is chiefly the concern of the of the War Production Board.

The problem is quite diffuse and in addition to the domestic aspects it includes co-ordination of food production in all the Americas to meet the demands for food from all the world when the war is won.

Nowhere is the problem handled as a global one, and nowhere is the machinery available for meeting it on that scale, and co-ordinating the effort all down the line to the most efficient solution.

Appointment of a top director for the American food front should be the next order of business in Washington.

Our Readers Say—

Fair Wages on the Farm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I observe a pair of news items from Washington under the same date line (Oct. 20) on proposed enactments dealing respectively with rural and urban labor conditions. In the former case, it is proposed to enact legislation which would determine "fair wages" for employment in "industrialized agriculture" in much the same manner as the War Labor Board handles wages and other problems for industry. In the latter case, "Voluntary agreements between labor unions and management, for work as high as 56 hours a week at 'straight time,' were suggested under a proposed amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

That reference to "fair wages" down on the farm (the term "industrialized agriculture" is defined as the employment of more than three farm workers) looks like "news" to me. Frankly, how can we expect keen rural youth to remain with an underprivileged and underpaid and overworked agriculture, at the close of the present "global struggle" between freedom and tyranny?

I find my thought articulated accurately by the following assertion in The Christian Science Monitor's news columns and credited to Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education:

> Some of these teachers are finding that they can earn as much in a week of working in a war industry as they get for a month of teaching school.

Probably half of the 260,000 "male farm workers" who have either joined the armed forces of Jack Canuck or gone into his "war industries," on the Canadian prairies since September, 1939, have been experiencing the same contrast—with this difference from the above picture, that these Canadians exchanged a rural work-week of 80 hours for a work-week of 50 hours up in the city!

I feel, therefore, that we are on our way to fairer conditions in agriculture, no less than in the vital teaching profession. In my country, opinion is definitely formulating in favor of "shorter hours in the beverage rooms and longer hours at the work-bench."

Toronto — CANADIAN READER

"Buck-Saws and Christmas Trees"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

John Gould's article on "Buck-Saws and Christmas Trees," caused me to laugh aloud several times, though it was nearly midnight, and I was the only one still up.

His Christmas tree in August just hit the spot, for only yesterday I saw some beautiful pines, so symmetrical, that I wanted to take one home and do the same. One year when I was a child, we kept our tree up, in the chilly parlor, until March 17, when my father made us take it down, because, though a Saxon born, St. Patrick's Day was always a special day of celebration to him, as it was his "American Birthday." He had landed in New York on March 17, 1865, and the Irish were having a big parade, so ever after he celebrated along with them. We cried, but the Christmas tree came down.

Mr. Gould's grandfather planted his flowers among his vegetables; well, I started a Victory garden this year, but the zinnias, marigolds, ageratum, and coxcombs sort of grabbed all the nourishment, and my beets, carrots, and oyster plants didn't get very big, although they were plenty tough.

So, to quote my father, "No fools, no fun; no fun, no fools." — ELSIE JACHOWSKI

Washington

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hitting Them Hard

You Can Talk to a Cow

A Dispatch From the Farm

"Talk to your cows when milking's done," sings a modern poet who probably parsed the Latin in his day, the same being advice to a young farmer. The poet neglects to continue that line of thought and tell us why. I wonder if he could. I can't, because the advantages of discoursing with the kine are elusive.

The dairy business has taken some of the snap out of a boy's life on the farm. With milk measured in hundredweights, where it once was measured in rising-pans, the little tie-up where Brindle and Betty and Joy chewed their cud has become a white-washed pavilion where the offspring of Imperial Cranford Regulator proudly distend their udders for a try at the butterfat record. One could talk to his cows as cows were kept in the old days—but the modern dairyman who listens to the poet will feel like a novelist addressing a woman's club. Such oratory would probably please neither man nor beast, and couldn't possibly induce the good feeling that comes when the two-or-three-cow farmer gently pats a Jersey on the rump and says, "Well, pleasant dreams, sister. . . ."

Cows, up until the advent of pasteurization and homogenization, were milking-time confidantes of a special sort. They showed no surprise at the most unexpected remarks. A boy who was about to compete in a high school declamation contest would recite Spartacus to the Gladiators for two or three weeks, over and over again, with gestures that often ruined the steady rhythm of the business at hand. On the night of the contest he would milk a little earlier, and run through the piece with spirit. Bossy, in the mind's eye transformed to an auditorium of villagers, would stand chewing, her attention complete. After the contest, when Spartacus to the Gladiators was forgotten abruptly, Bossy was not concerned.

Sometimes the boy sang. Certain rural tunes, particularly country dance songs, were necessarily slowed down in tempo to accommodate the flexing of the fingers. One can milk only so fast. My public school singing teacher, who found it hard to make me sing "The Spring Song," "Soldiers' Chorus," and "Out on the Deep" during weekly music class, would have loved me even less had she known that my black cow knew those songs by heart and that I sang them with fine feeling in the dusk of the tie-up.

Events of the day, ruminated at milking time, were often discussed with my cows. I told them at what assessment I held my classmates, what was wrong with my teachers, and a little Holstein that went through high school with me must have been able to decline and conjugate Latin with facility. I remember we had much trouble with the passive periphrastic.

When milking was done, the cows got their cribs filled with hay, a patch of clean straw to lie on, and some sort of remark designed to cheer them to a happy night. Talking to a cow is easier than city folks might think. It requires no forcing, no fantasy. Cows are folksy enough. No farmer of account is ever bothered because they don't answer.

Probably that's because they really do answer. Just how I'm not sure. Not in production, certainly—that's done by breeding and feeding as we now know. Whatever it is, it's deep inside a man, close to things he feels—not things he knows. The farmer, and the farm boy, talks to his cow when milking's done mostly because he talks to her about any time he gets the chance. It just seems like the thing to do. — JOHN GOULD

Polkas for Power in U. S. War Plants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Richard Strout's eloquent recital of his experience in meeting music in British factories, in his Editorial Page article, "Introducing 'Mrs. Maximer,'" encourages me to describe the story of music in a few of our American factories.

First-hand information from plant managers and workers, gathered by the National Association of Music Merchants, proves that music is both practical and beneficial in industry, when it is used wisely. Using it wisely includes: proper timing, proper volume, careful choice of selections, variety, consideration of the type of work done in the plant and age and sex of employees. Available on records, and sent out via loudspeaker systems, it meets the definite need of workers to be relieved of monotony, boredom, fatigue, and accident.

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Music is even practical in plants where noise levels are comparatively high. This is a proven fact in such industries as the Utica (N. Y.) Drop Forge and Tool Corporation, where music cuts through above the noise of power milling machines. To illustrate just how noisy a power milling department is: It is impossible to be heard in conversation with anyone as close as six inches without yelling—yet the music comes through.

Loudspeakers placed at more frequent intervals, and pitched to carry sound over the noise, aid in bringing music, and messages, to all workers in the noisy departments.

Also, it must be remembered that those working in various levels of noise become accustomed to the noise and can readily hear music over it.

No plant is exactly like another and the music right for one is not necessarily right for another. A few generalizations, however, based on actual visits to seven Eastern plants using music, can be made:

1. Stimulating music, such as marches and rousing patriotic tunes, are best to bring workers singing and whistling to work in the morning, and send them home the same way at night; or, in other cases, at the beginning and end of shifts.

2. Times for music follow these outlines:

(a) Three times a day—once for twenty minutes to a half hour in the morning, during lunch periods, and once in the afternoon (as at two New Jersey plants, Carlton Lamp Corporation and Bristol-Myers).

(b) Oftener (as at two other Jersey plants, Weston Electrical Instrument, and Westinghouse; and at Utica Drop Forge and Tool, and Rochester Button Company). The schedule of music in these plants is based on the so-called pre-fatigue and fatigue periods which occur, respectively, about two hours after opening, and an hour before lunch; and approximately an hour and a half after lunch and before closing.

These musical periods last fifteen to twenty minutes, and longer for lunch. The music includes, besides marches and patriotic numbers, a well-balanced variety of Hit Parade and other popular tunes, polkas, Viennese waltzes, tangos, musical comedy tunes, like "Tea for Two" and "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes," the loved melodies of Stephen Foster and Victor Herbert, and good old favorites like "My Gal Sal," "Till We Meet Again," and "Darktown Strutters' Ball."

3. Vocals are impractical for two outstanding reasons: they are apt to sound "mushy" and distorted over the loudspeaker system, and in listening for the words the workers' attention is distracted from the job, with resulting loss of time and possible accident. Men's glee clubs, like Fred Waring's, on the other hand, singing our inspiring patriotic numbers, are sometimes enjoyed. As for sopranos—unanimously thumbs down.

4. Very loud, brassy music, usually labeled hot jazz, is not suitable in most instances. Noisy departments do not want more noise in their music, and those working on delicate precision operations find such music disturbing rather than stimulating. Orchestral music with a definite beat, however, is desirable.

5. Strict swing of the Benny Goodman school does not rate as highly as the less intense, more commercial styles exemplified by Kay Kyser, Glenn Miller, and Sammy Kaye. Nevertheless, the bands of both Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey, Harry James, and in one case, Charlie Barnet, more synonymous with "swing" than "sweet," have an enthusiastic factory following.

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Music is gradually being recognized as important and essential a part of the workers' welfare and a plant's successful operation, as good pay, cleanliness, orderliness, safety measures and hygiene. Furthermore, plants equipped with loudspeaker systems for playing music, are also finding them as invaluable means for delivering safety talks and messages to all members of the plant at once, for broadcasting special talks by President Roosevelt and other Government officials, and sending out birthday greetings to its workers.

Where music's enlisted on the industrial front, victory is nearer won. And do the workers want it? Their answer, at Westinghouse, at Weston, at Bristol-Myers, at Utica Drop Forge and Tool, at Rochester Button, at Carlton Lamp, at Curtiss-Wright, Buffalo, is, "Yes!" — AMY LEE

Syracuse, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

The Ballot for Youth

By Rollo Walter Brown

Now that the war has raised the question, we should at once consider reducing the legal voting age in the United States to 19 or even 18 years.

If we make the change, it should not be made for any such sentimental reason as "they fight for us, so we ought to give them the ballot," but because we who are older, and all other citizens of the United States, would profit by having more of the young as a regular part of our voting population. The war has served to make clear that they are a body of intelligent, adaptable, courageous beings, capable of all sorts of miraculous feats, and alive with devotion. When they possess the ability to engage intelligently in highly mechanized, highly complicated warfare—and to help in directing it—why should we not h ve the advantage of their abilities in peacetime when things are brought to pass not by means of an airplane or tank or company of men, but through the ballot?

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If there ever was a sound argument in favor of the strange belief that a young man could know how to participate in a war and lead other men in war yet be unable to vote with reasonable intelligence for President of the United States or village school committeeman, that argument no longer holds. For the tempo of life has been lifted. Through our system of education and through the discoveries and inventions of the creative-minded that have reduced the size of the world and made all sorts of distant knowledge into everyday working information, young men and young women of 19 possess an acquaintance with their contemporary world that was unthinkable for youths in the slower-going days when 21 came to be regarded as the appropriate age for new voters.

But the chief argument in favor of the change rests in the fact that in the difficult times following victory on the battlefronts we shall need a great concentration of the qualities of youth to give our national thought a right balance. For decades human life in the United States has been steadily extended. Consequently the ballot more and more expresses the middle-aged or still maturer point of view. Many men and women who make excellent neighbors nevertheless have decided that they do not wish to trouble about further changes in anything. There is constant danger, therefore, in civil life, just as there is in the armed forces, that we may suffer disaster because of those who are where they are solely through seniority.

Especially if the war is prolonged, we shall be in danger of succumbing to the same war weariness that smothered us down into normalcy two decades ago. A high principle and a new conception of life are at stake. We have through the ages accumulated the raw materials for the making of a new era. When we grapple with the situation it would be calamitous to deny ourselves the full advantage of flexible, youthful thought that is unafraid to go through the pains of trying something new when the old has refused to work.

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There is nothing magic in 19, just as there is nothing magic in 24 or 21. The new Russian Constitution fixes the voting age in that country at 18. But 19 fits well with our educational and vocational programs. American youths are out of high school then and facing a lifetime occupation or further study in a college or university. The circumstances of their lives are leading them to take a new and a fuller view of their world. As a responsible part of our voting population, they would be saved much of the smothering experience of feeling superfluous—an experience that many of them had before the war—and we, their elders, could enjoy a great new vitality in our national order.

If we are interested in the quality of existence, here is a matter that we must consider with something of youth's readiness to try a new device when a new situation seems to call for it.

Mirror of World Opinion

Overlooking the Parable?

Even in the midst of a fight for existence, our Yankee neighbors can still take time out to heckle and reform the sinful South. The newspapers up North abound today in columns of comment on the perennial subject of how the South is wrong and why. Apparently for all their exported piety, the brethren up there don't go to church "regular"—or else the parable of the mote and the beam is overlooked in their sermon texts. —*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

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